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# HISTORY

—OF—

# LEHIGH COUNTY,

# PENNSYLVANIA.

HAUSER.



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# HISTORY

— — — OF — — —

# LEHIGH . COUNTY . PENNSYLVANIA

From The Earliest Settlements to The Present  
Time including much valuable information

FOR THE USE OF THE

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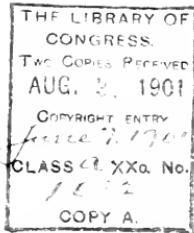
BY

JAMES J. HAUSER.



MAUS, PENNA.,  
TIMES PUBLISHING CO.,  
1901.

W. W.



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#### OMISSIONS AND ERRORS.

On page 20, the Lehigh Valley R. R. omitted.

Page 29, Swamp not Swomp.

Page 28, Milford not Milfod.

Page 31, Population not Populatirn.

Page 39, the Daily Leader of Allentown, omitted.

Page 88, Rev. Solomon Neitz's E. name omitted.

Page 92, The second column of area of square miles should begin with Hanover township and not with Heidelberg.



## INTRODUCTION.



It is both interesting and instructive to study the history of our fathers, to fully understand through what difficulties, obstacles, toils and trials they went to plant settlements which struggled up to a position of wealth and prosperity.

These accounts of our county have been written so as to bring before every youth and citizen of our county, on account of the growth of the population, its resources, the up building of the institution that give character and stability to the county.

It has been made as concise as possible and everything which was thought to be of any value to the youth and citizen, has been presented as best as it could be under the circumstances and hope that by perusing its pages, many facts of interest can be gathered that will be of use in future years.

Hoping that any shortcomings of the work will be kindly passed by, by a generous public.

It is now presented to the public for its careful perusal and that the youth of our country will be benefitted thereby, and that the teachers of our public schools will find much valuable aid of which the author has tried to gather while engaged in the schoolroom, and that by perusing its pages the grand principle of patriotism and love of country will be instilled into the minds of our youth which will never be forgotten.

In preparing this work I acknowledge the assistance of aid given by Profs. Rupp, the county supt. of schools, J. O. Knauss of the Department of Public Instruction, Clinton A. Mohr of the Emaus Times, Mr. Steltz and others.

This volume is now dedicated to the teachers, pupils and fellow citizens of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania,

EMEAUS, PENN'A, MAY 11, 1901.

J. J. HAUSER.

## CHAPTER I.

### Treaties with the Indians.

LEHIGH COUNTY embraces the beautiful Kittatinny Valley, lying between the Lehigh or South Mountains on the south and Blue Mountains on the north, which is dotted with thriving towns and villages, fertile fields, running streams of water flowing through every part of the valley, making the soil very productive, also part of the beautiful and romantic Lehigh Valley stretching along the Lehigh River, and the fertile Saucon Valley south of the Lehigh or South Mountains. The advent of the white settler and his adventures with the Indians are full of incidents and hairbreadth escapes showing at a glance that our forefathers had to undergo the same trials and cares as his western friend had in building up the country. The Aborigines or Indians living in what is now Lehigh county were the Minsi or Delaware tribe of Indians, who were the owners of our beautiful and fertile Lehigh county. It was undoubtedly included in the second purchase of land from the Indians. It will perhaps be of interest to the reader to know the different purchases and what was acquired at each.

The first purchase of land was made in 1682 by William Markham, Deputy Governor of the colony, before the arrival of Penn, this included the country between the Neshaminy Creek and Delaware River to Wrightstown, and Upper Wakefield.

The second and third purchases were made by William Penn himself and included the land along the Pahkehoma (Perkiomen). In 1686, it is claimed another treaty was made with the Indians, but no copy of the treaty is known to exist. The treaty of 1684 was made by William Penn and Maughbaughsin (Macungie), the leading chief of the Delawares, and was for a consideration of two Matchcoats, four pairs of Stockings and four bottles of Sider. The Indian deed is as follows:

"Upon my own desire and free offer, I, Maughbaughsin, in consideration of two Matchcoats, four pairs of Stockings and four bottles of Sider, do hereby grant, make over all my land upon the Pahkehoma, to William Penn, Prop'r. and Govern'r of Pennsylvania and territories, his heirs and Assignees forever, with which I own myself satisfied and promise never to molest any Christian so call d yt shall seat thereon by his orders.

Witness my hand and seal at Philadelphia ye third day of ye fourth month 1684.

The mark of Maughbaughsin.



Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

Philip Thomas Lehman, Thomas Hohnes, John Davers, George Emlin.

The Indians removing beyond the Blue Mountains, only a few remaining on their old hunting grounds, the beautiful Kittatinny Valley.

The purchase of 1686 was said to include all the land beginning at the line of the former purchases to as far northwest as a man could ride in two days, but as no copy of the treaty was preserved, the claim was disputed by the Indians, and the purchase undecided, but settlers began to flock into the new region which they had supposed was purchased from the Indians, who believed that their rights were being encroached upon held several meetings with the proprietors of the colony to fix definitely the limits of the ceded territory.

The first meeting was held in Durham, several miles below Easton, 1734. The second meeting was held at Pennsbury, 1735, and the last meeting was held at Philadelphia, which resulted in an agreement that the treaty of 1686 should be followed, and the purchase should be decided in a novel way, namely, the colony of Pennsylvania should receive as much land as was included in a line drawn northwest from a point at Wrightstown as a man could walk in a day and a half. This treaty is known as the "Walking purchase," subsequent to the treaty, the proprietors caused a trial walk to be made to ascertain what amount of land could be obtained, this trial walk was made in April 1735, and the trees along the route were blazed so that the parties engaged in making the walk deciding the ownership of the land would have the advantage of a marked pathway. So when the treaty was signed August 25th, 1737, the Receiver General of the colony, James Steel, secured the man who held out best in the trial walk. Edward Marshall, who with James Yeates and Solomon Jennings all noted for their power of endurance, one of whom the champion of the trial walk. The sheriff of Bucks county Timothy Smith and John Chapman the surveyor, accompanied the two walkers provided their meals etc. The time set for the walk according to the treaty was September 12th, 1737 but was postponed until September 19th. It had been agreed that the Indians should send some of their young men along to see that the walk was fairly made. The compensation for each of the walkers was 5 pounds in money and 500 acres of land. The point of starting was at a large chestnut tree near the fork of the Pennsville and Durham roads at the meeting house in Washington, Bucks county, very close to the Markham purchase. The three walkers stood close to the tree their hands resting upon it, and as the sun rose, sheriff Smith gave the signal for starting. The route was as straight as could possibly be on account of the ground and obstructions in the way, led along the Durham road. Yeates led the way with an easy step, followed by Jennings with two Indian walkers followed by Marshall at a distance swinging a hatchet and walking with an easy and careless step. In 2½ hours they reached Red Hill, Bedminster, where they took dinner with Wilson the Indian trader, Durham creek to where the old furnace stood was followed and crossed the Lehigh a mile below Bethlehem at Jones Island, passed to the Blue Ridge at Smith Gap, Moore township, Northampton county, slept at night on the northern side of the mountain, returning to their work at sunrise the next morn-

ing and concluded their walk at noon. Marshall alone held out and threw himself, his whole length upon the ground and grasped a small tree which was marked as the end of the line. Jennings was the first one to give out about 2 miles north of Tohickon and followed the others slowly till the Lehigh River was reached.

He left them there and went to his home on what is now the Geissinger farm a few miles north of Bethlehem, what is now Salisbury township, where he lived for 20 years after. He was a famous hunter and woodsman, one of his sons, John Jennings was sheriff of Northampton county in 1762 to 1768.

Yeates gave out at the foot of the mountain on the morning of the second day, when picked up was nearly blind and died 3 days after. While Marshall the champion walker was not the least injured by exertion, lived to be 79 years old, dying in Tinicum, Bucks county.

The Indians were dissatisfied with the walk and frequently said to the walkers that they should not run and were so disgusted with the walk, that they left before it was completed. The distance walked was about 61½ miles. When the end of the line had been reached in a northwest direction, it still had to be run to the Delaware River, which made another disagreement between the Proprietors and Indians, the Indians thought that the line would be drawn in a straight line to the river from the nearest point but they ran the line at right angles reaching the river at the Laxawaxon, making about twice as much territory as the other way, the survey embraced nearly all the land between the forks of the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, including all the land south of the Blue Mts., comprising 500,000 acres of land.

The Receiver General, James Steel, wrote to a friend of his in 1737, said that it took 4 days to walk from the upper end of the "Long Walk" (day and a half,) and very little good land for settlement was to be seen.

This walking purchase as it was called gave a great deal of dissatisfaction to the Indians and was one of the principle causes of the council held at Easton in 1756 where it was ably discussed. The complaint of the Indians was 1st, that the walkers walked too fast, 2nd, that the walkers should have stopped to shoot game and smoke, 3rd, that they should have walked as the Indians do when on a hunt, 4th, that the line was not drawn to the river as it should have been drawn, 5th, they claimed the line should have been drawn from the nearest point to the river, 6th, accused the Proprietors of trickery and dishonesty.

Whether true or not, "the Walking purchase" drew upon them the hatred of the Indians and was the beginning of a feeling which was fanned into stirring events a generation later creating great havoc among the settlers in the region now composed of the counties of Lehigh, Northampton and Carbon.



## CHAPTER II.

### The First White Men.

LEHIGH COUNTY was a part of Bucks county, hence one of the three original counties established in 1682, hence its first settlers were for the most part settlers who pushed northward. The first white men who came within the present limit of Lehigh county were the traders in the seventeenth century, who came and went, transacting their business with the Indians, sometimes creating animosity between Indians and white men. As early as 1701, these men were brought to the notice of the Proprietors by the troubles they made, the same time the Seneca Indians made incursions in view of harassing the more peaceful Delawares.

The first settlement within the present limits of the county was made near the Swamp Church, Lower Milford, in 1715 by some German emigrants, as is shown by the inscription upon an old stone building which bears the above date.

The first settlement of which an authentic knowledge is known, was made in 1730, in the Lehigh Valley. In 1734, the whole was thrown open for settlement. When the newly arrived settlers from Germany began to flock thither, that the settlers were enterprising is shown that they began to secure good roads, as early as 1735, the emigrants came rapidly to the county so when it became a part of Northampton County in 1752, it had population of 2800 souls, as follows: Milford, 700, Upper Saucon, 650, Macungie, 650, Whitehall, 800, including about 200 which resided in Hanover making the entire number 3000.

In 1773 some thirty years after the first settlement had been made, the county showed great improvements as can be seen by the following number of acres of cleared land in what is now Lehigh County namely, 37,394, 8,869 acres of grain, 886 farmers. Slowly and slowly the red man receded before the coming of the white man, as few Indians were remaining in what is now Lehigh Co., after 1740. They had nearly all passed beyond the Blue Mountains, only here and there a family or individual Indian remained in tent upon some chosen spot on the ancient hunting ground. One of chief of these was Kolapechka an old chief residing on the creek which bears his name, Coplay.

He was on friendly terms with his white neighbors and was frequently employed by the government to carry messages and act as interpreter. The last Indian living in the county was in 1742, when the last of the Delawares was compelled to remove from this region to the Wyoming Valley.

After that date it was still the common custom of the Indians to come from the north and pass down into Lehigh and wander much as they chose to do in former times, when they were at peace with the other tribes of Indians. They brought usually game and peltry for trading purposes and purchased such articles as they needed for their primitive life in the forest. But after the second Indian raid they were never seen any more.

## CHAPTER III.

### Indian Raids.

**J**N the first Indian raid 1755, the settlers escaped the Indians wrath, which fell so furiously upon the settlers of Carbon and Northampton, which resulted in the massacres of the Moravians in Carbon Co., and other atrocious murders. One of the principal cause of the raid was the Walking Purchase of 1737, which it seems to the Indians ever to be a dissatisfaction, and which seems to have been the chief influence for it. But the defeat of Braddock in 1755, operated powerfully as a stimulus in the minds of the red man, arousing hatred and incite murderous desire. So when peace was made in 1758, it gave a sense of relief to the settlers again which lasted for about five years.

When the conspiracy of the powerful chief Pontiac incited once more their hatred for the white people, and which had much to do with the Indian raids of 1763 in the county and the massacres of a number of settlers. As it seems that the settlers in Whitehall were entirely innocent having always treated the Indians with kindness in their dealings with them.

It seems if the Indians had lost confidence in the descendants of Penn, whose memory they revered. They may have longed for regaining their ancient hunting grounds. It is doubtful if they would have commenced hostilities against the settlers if they had not been incited by the French. It was they more than any others that provoked the conflict between the white and Indians,

The first war was provoked by the intrigues of the French, in which the colony of Pennsylvania was involved with the red man. The French knew very well that by securing the aid of the Indians as allies living in Pennsylvania there was a chance of carrying on successfully their military operations in the Ohio Valley, for that reason they flattered and cajoled the Delawares and other tribes of Indians. This course of action had the effect of winning the allegiance from the English and was the cause of many deeds of bloodshed in the white settlements of the frontier. The massacre of Gnadenhütten led to others nearer at home on the south side of the mountain.

Every day some new murder was committed by the wily Indian. The whole frontier was in a state of alarm, settlers began to forsake their homes fleeing to more secure places. The people at Bethlehem were in suspense as they had seen the lurid glare beyond the mountains made by the buring of the buildings and knew that bad news awaited them. The first news of the massacre came after midnight by those who fled from the disaster, during the day, eight white settlers and from 30 to 40 Indian Brethren including men, women and children arrived from New Gnadenhütten at Bethlehem. From this time for several days the people of the remote settlements began to flock to the more secure settlements abandoning everything.

They were all filled with the wildest alarm many coming only with enough clothing to shield their bodies from the cold, while all were destitute of the necessities of life. Hundreds of farms were abandoned in Lehigh and Northampton counties by their occupants. They were kindly cared for by the Brethern at Bethlehem and other places. The following are some of the incidents of the Indian raids in Whitehall. There were Indian villages near Schneeksville on Laurence Troxell's land James Schenerer, Hilarius Kernal and Jerry Kuhn, numerous burial grounds of the red men are found in the above vicinity.

The relation between the settlers and the Indians were of the most friendly character. But after Bradlock's disastrous defeat in 1755, the hatred of the Indians was aroused and the settlers were constantly disturbed, before retiring at night, often went out with rifle in hand, ascend some high knoll near his house to look for blazing cottages, they were kept in constant alarm till 1758, when peace was made, which lasted till 1763, when the troubles broke out anew.

One of the main causes of the Whitehall massacres were as "Heckewelder says, That some Indians who had come to Bethlehem in the summer of 1763 to trade, when returning, they stopped at John Stenton's tavern, Allen township, Northampton county over night, the place being about 8 miles from Bethlehem, where they were badly treated and robbed of some of their most valuable articles they had purchased, returning to Bethlehem, they lodged complaints with a justice of the peace who gave them a letter in which he strongly urged that they should return the Indians' property to their owners. But instead of getting their property they were driven from the house, this they did, meeting some other Delaware Indians on the banks of the Susquehanna who had been treated in the same way. They resolved to take revenge in their own way for the insult they had received as soon as their nation would make war upon the colonists.

Captain J. N. Wetherhold with his soldiers murdered Zachary, his wife and little child and a woman named Zippora in Aug. 1763, near the Lehigh Gap. Zachary was a friendly Indian who had come to adjust the difficulties and while engaged in this act of humanity, was killed like a dog. These and many others like the above led the Indians to take the war path.

Among the first places they attacked was Stenton's tavern and killed all the inmates among which was Captain Wetherhold who had claimed he was Vulnerable (kuglefest). They robbed the house of every thing from there they went to the house of Andrew Hazlett who tried to defend his home but was killed with his family, from there they went to the homes of James Allen and Philip Kratzer which they plundered. Undoubtedly the inmates had heard of the Hazlett's tragedy and fled. The Indians now proceeded to the Whitehall settlements in true Indian style.

On October 8, 1763, a bright and beautiful autumn day a small band of Indians crossed the Lehigh at Whitehall fresh from their attack on the settlers in Allentown township, and went to John J. Mickley's place finding three of his children in the woods gathering chestnuts, killed two of them, from there they went to the homes of Hans Snyder and Nicholas Marks, killing Snyder, his wife and three children, wounding two daughters of Snyder leaving both for dead, and one of them taken

captive and never restored.' The daughters recovered from their wounds. The Assembly passed a bill for their relief as they were very poor, never afterwards enjoyed good health the one that was scalped was a pitiable sight to see with her scalped head.

The Mickley's children that had been killed were buried at the foot of a large chestnut tree, the place being still pointed out where they had been buried. Nicholas Marks' family escaped, they had seen the Indians coming. The Indians set fire to their house and among others of the settlers that were killed by the Indians were Jacob Alleman's wife and child who were found dead in the road scalped.

The number of settlers that were killed were twenty, the others escaped fleeing to Deschler's fort, about two miles from the scene of murder. The fort is standing and well preserved, it is a substantial stone building strongly built, having heavy walls to serve for other purposes than merely for an ordinary dwelling, was built in 1760, adjoining the same was a large frame dwelling, where twenty soldiers could be quartered and a large quantity of military stores kept. The frame part has passed away, the place was a kind of a military post during the Indian troubles and was furnished free by Mr. Deschler who was one of the most liberal and humane men of the settlement. It stands on a little eminence overlooking the Coplay creek. The building was 40 feet long, 30 feet wide,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stories high, the walls are 18 inches and two feet thick supported by heavy timbers in the interior. There were a few small windows in the sides with four panes of glass, in the gables were loop holes. A large hearth was in the middle of the building, each story was divided into two apartments and in the mantle piece can be seen the bullet holes made by the Indians. It was a place of refuge for the neighborhood.

A number of the settlers were taken captive by the Indians, and those with black hair and eyes were spared and adopted. Among them was one Mayer his wife and son who were adopted into a tribe. Margaret Frantz was taken prisoner while engaged in washing flax with another girl named Solt whom they took along to near where Ballietsville now stands. Margaret was 15 years old when taken captive and was with them seven years. Before she was exchanged, her father was killed by the Indians and she was married two years after return from captivity to Nicholas Woodring. She was known far and wide for her knowledge of herbs, which she had acquired from the Indians. Her services for relieving the sick were in great demand, she always journeyed on horseback. She died in 1829, at the age of 78 years, among her descendants are the Ritters, Steckles and Browns. Her companion Solt lived with an Indian as his wife and had two children, when she returned from captivity she was allowed to take her little girl along.

The settlers of South Whitehall had their share of Indian troubles like the other settlements, the dangers were so great that it was impossible for the delegates to attend the meeting of the Lutheran Synod held at Philadelphia in 1753. And the Synod was asked to pray for the safety of the Pastor (Rev. Schartier) of the Jordan's congregation and the settlers.

The Governor in his message to the Assembly said "Their houses are burn-

ed, farms laid waste, etc." Another incident happened which showed how cunning the Indians were to capture young children; some children were playing "Hide and Seek" in the barn when several Indians who had lurked around and when the children had hid themselves and at the proper time they came forth and took captive all they could lay hold on, only a few escaped to tell the tale when the settlers arose and followed as best they could, but were unable to rescue the young captives. The children were kept in captivity for some time before they were released and restored to their anxious parents.



## CHAPTER IV.

### The First Settlers.

THE first settlers of the county came principally from the older parts of the colony who pushed their homes northward from Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties. Others came from Germany seeking homes in this new country where there was no religious persecution and could worship God in accordance to the dictates of their conscience. More than threefourth of the inhabitants of the county are Germans or their descendants, and the localities in which they settled were generally named in honor of the Fatherland as Hanover, Weissenberg, Heidleberg, etc.

They came principally from Bavaria, Baden, Alsace, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Darmstadt and Palatinate, while of the townships which bear English names have been germanized by the Germans encroaching upon their English neighbors, as can be seen by the intercourse with the people of Lowhill, Milford, Whitehall, etc., which are just as German as the rest of the county. They speak a dialect of the German language which is akin to the language of their forefathers who came from Palatinate where the same language is spoken. It is not "High German, as it is just as old or perhaps older, and often more expressive than the High German as a spoken language, as it was from time immemorial in the South German dialects. Some of its roots of words can be traced back to older roots than the High German, for example, colt, English, füllen, High German, which is derived from Greek and Latin roots, while hutsch and hutschli, a young colt from Wesserwald buzz, Lausatian, huzche, Swabian, hutschle, is more purely german than the High German, horse, E.; pherd, H. G.; Gaul, P. G.; calf, E.; kalb, H. G.; homeli, P. G.; pig, E.; Schwein, H. G.; sou, P. G.; potato, E.; kartoffel, H. G.; grumbeer, P. G.; etc. are some of the derivations.

If as has been said as an index to their character, then the expressions as proverbs, adages songs and sayings handed down from one generation to the other are very original and expressive, they by frequent repetition have made strong impressions upon the people to influence their life and character. Their songs are delightful, spirited and impressive. Here are some of the sayings of the Pennsylvania Germans. "Wie mers mocht so hut mers. Die kinner un die norra sawga die wohret. Fors denka konn emi niemont henka. Gross gekrisch un wennig woll. Gut gewest is halver gemeht. Eh eer is die onner werth. Wer awhalt gewinnt. Mer hut nix unna druvet. Die morga sebtund hut gold im mund. Zub on deiner egua naws. Mer muss leva un leva lossa. Wer net kommt zu rechter zeit muss nehme was iwwerich bleibt". And many other sayings show that they have saying which for beautiful thought etc., compare well with the High German and the English languages.

Then the poems of Dr. Henry Harbaugh, written in the Pennsylvania German language, compare with the best poems of any language. His most touching and beautiful poems are the following: "Das Alt-Schulhaus An Der Krieb," (The Old Schoolhouse At The Creek,) "Heimweh," (Homesickness,) the last one a most beautiful poem, descriptive of the sweet rest of Heaven etc., and others. The people are as a whole a religious people. When they first came they built side by side church and schoolhouse. By which it can be seen that both the spiritual and temporal wants of the young were attended to, and they were early brought into the church. The greater part of the Pennsylvania Germans are farmers and hardy robust, strong, healthy and industrious. They are sociable, performing many works in common, assisting each other in whatever way they can.

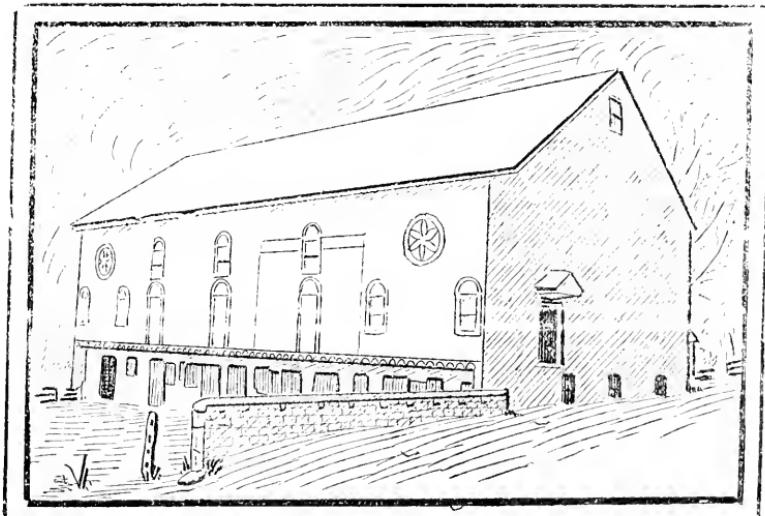
In former times, during haymaking and harvest time there were a number of workmen together, at nine o'clock they would take lunch, relate anecdotes in which both men and women engaged in. At breakfast, dinner and supper, the tables were always laden with food which were keenly relished by them all. At noon came the Ruhe sehtund, (hour rest,) which was spent by sleeping, telling stories under the shady tree or grinding the scythes. After Feier ovet, (after the days work) all enjoyed themselves very much, sitting upon the porch, reclined against some tree enjoying themselves well after their hard days work, taking fo. their proverb, Nueh der erwet is gut zu ruhe.

Corn husking was another enjoyable feature of former times, when a large number of young men and women went to a neighbor and assisted him in husking corn. Quilting and applebutter parties were some of the other pastimes of former days, where old and young gathered and helped each other in quilting and making chinitz, pared apples in the afternoon. In the evening the young folks spent the time in a lively manner such as music, dancing and other amusements.

Battalion drills was another institution of days gone by. The Militia had their drills in Spring and the w:apons used were usually cornstalks, hoe handles and broomsticks. So when the Battalion Day came in May everything was in readiness of which these were the preparatory exercises. When the day came, Infantry and Cavalry were on hand. The officers that were in command were the Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains with their cocked hats and plumes, epalets on their shoulders fully uniformed. The command was generally given in thundering tones, "Atten -shone, company! The brave and gallant Lieutenants repeated the words Pennsylvania German, "Geht Acht Buva Now Horecht boest uff A finer and more imposing sight was never seen or command given. Oh! what a time were those old fashioned Badolga (Battalion,) Daga. At the age of 18, every one was compelled to become a soldier, the very age when the young maidens were at liberty to marry. Every one went to the Battalion day, old and young, and when the young people were strangers to each other, they were introduced not exactly like in polite society, but in blunt Pennsylvania German, as Des ist der Bill, Des ist die Sall, Kum her, huckt dich onna zu mir. All was fun, in the evening there was dancing which lasted till early morning. The holidays (Feierdaga,) of the Pennsylvania Germans are worthy of notice. On Christmas was a pleasant time,

Christmas trees were found almost in every home, and the churches were beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens. Their Krischt kindli is not the fantastic St. Nicholas, but the Giver of good gifts. When the children met each other on Christmas morning, they did not ask where is my Christmas present but "Wo ist mein Krischt kindli," meaning a gift of God in Jesus the Christ child.

New Year was another of their festivals. At that time they shot out the old year and shoot in the New year, a practice that is not common anymore. The shooting was not all of it, beautiful verses of the scriptures and hymns were committed to memory, and repeated under the windows of those who were visited by them, they went through storm and snow. En glickselig nei yohr was heard on all sides, each vieing with each other to be first in the greeting among friends or strangers.



Model Lehigh County Swiss Barn.

## CHAPTER V.

### War Record

**EVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.** At the time of the Revolution, Lehigh county was a part of Northampton county, but raised its full share of quotas for the American Army. At the outbreak of the war, a company was raised in what is now Lehigh county, every one enlisting in the company received a bounty of three pounds (\$8.00). The company formed a part of the 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion of which Colonel Arthur St. Clair was the commander. Captain Thomas Craig was captain of the company, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1776. Randolph Brunner succeeded him as captain of the company.

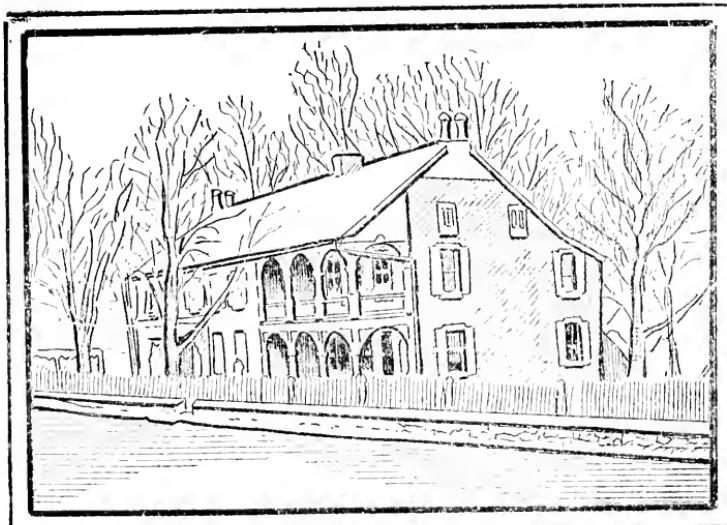
The Flying camp of 1776, was formed by Captain John Arndt, and took part in the battle of Long Island, August, 27, 1776 in which the company suffered heavily in killed and wounded, losing in all 21 men. At the battle of Fort Washington it again suffered heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, Nov., 16, 1776, losing in all 37 men.

Washington, after his defeat at Harlem Heights, New York, retreated across the North River and through New Jersey by the way of Newark, Princeton and Trenton where he crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. General John Warren, Surgeon General, sent the following communication to Bishop Ettwein of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem. "According to his Excellency, General Washington's Orders. The General Hospital of the army is removed to Bethlehem, and you will do the greatest act of humanity by immediately providing proper buildings for its reception." Bethlehem had been selected as the most advantageous location by Washington when it had been found necessary to remove the hospital from Morristown, New Jersey, in the summer of 1777. Allentown was the centre of operation for the formation of the Wagon Brigade, the bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia, State house bell were removed to Allentown for concealment when the British took possession of Philadelphia. Allentown was also the depot where the Revolutionary army got its supplies, cartridges manufactured, muskets repaired, etc.

After 1778, the seat of war was transferred from the banks of the Delaware to the North and South, after that the beat of the drum and the tramp of the armies no more resounded through the valley of the Lehigh. General Charles Lee with his division of the American army were encamped for some time at Bethlehem. General La Fayette, after being wounded in the battle of Brandywine, was brought to Bethlehem and there nursed till he got well. At one time or other many of the American officers stopped at the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem. The citizens of that town and throughout the county were ever ready to help the American cause in whatever way they could.

The next important event was the Friess' Rebellion. In 1797, Congress passed certain laws which were objectional to the people, among them were the Alien, Sedition and the House Tax Laws which were regarded as unjust and burdensome. The people arose to resist the enforcement of them and an Insurrection broke out in Milford, Bucks county under the leadership of John Friess, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, he was ably seconded by Fred. Heany and John German, the opposition of Friess prevented all assessments in Milford township that year. The Insurrection spread rapidly into Northampton county, also into what is now Lehigh county, where the Assessors were chased from one township to another. Sometime after the above occurrences, 17 of his followers were captured and imprisoned in the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem. Friess went to their help and rescued them.

The President, John Adams sent troops to quell the Insurrection, when they came Friess went into hiding and a month afterwards was captured near Bunker Hill, Bucks county. He and a number of his followers were placed on trial for treason, were convicted and sentenced to death, but were pardoned by the President. Friess returned to his home near Trumbauersville, Bucks county, and resumed his occupation of crying public sales. Thus ended the Insurrection, also known as the Milford Rebellion, The Hot Water War, The House Tax War. After that there was no determined opposition to these laws which were soon after repealed. Then there was peace till the war broke out with England in 1812 During that war the people of the county went forth to the front with an alacrity which was highly commendable. The following companies responded to their Country's call. Captain John F. Ruhe's Company of Light Infantry, Co., 5th, 2d



Model Lehigh County Farm House.

Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Infantry. 1st Brigade, 2nd Division was raised in Whitehall.

Captain Abraham Gangewere's Company of Rifle men, (Co. 1st) First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia; Brigadier General H. Springer, commanding the brigade; Major General Shitz, commanding the Division. Captain Abraham Rinker's Company of Riflemen, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Rifle men, Colonel Thomas Humphrey, commanding. Captain Peter Rich's Light Horse Company were raised in the Whitehalls, and Capt. John Dornblaser's Co. of Infantry raised in Lehigh, Northampton and Pike counties, and Captain Joseph Wilt's Company raised in Upper Milford. By which it can be seen that Little Lehigh at the very beginning of its existence, nobly sent forth her sons to defend the nation's honor. A few went to the Mexican war, 1845—48, but the same martial spirit was displayed as in former wars. Among those who went to the war was Colonel Harry C. Longecker.

After a period of peace of 13 years the tranquility was broken by the firing upon Fort Sumter by the South Carolina soldiers and the capture of the fort by the same was wired over the entire country April 12th, 1861. On that day the Governor of Pennsylvania received the following telegram. "The war has commenced! the batteries opened fire upon Fort Sumter at 4 A. M. this morning."

This conflict began by the people of the North and South placing different construction to the Constitution of the United States, of the Slave question and by continually agitating the same, at last each section came to distrust each other and regard each other with contempt. The North believing that the South would not dare to go to war and fight for the cause they advocated. While the North would never dare to strike a blow against the South.

When actual the hostilities commenced many of the North said that it would only be a breakfast, but before the war was over they had in addition to breakfast, dinner and supper. While the South said we will capture Washington and bring the Government to terms in very short time, and have our independence acknowledged by the Government. But how sadly were both sides disappointed and how through four long and sad years each side contented for the mastery which at last fell to the lot of the North, "Stars and Stripes," which had cost an enormous amount of money and great loss of life.

But which taught both North and South a lesson which they had not known before, they learned to know each other better and by that struggle showed to all nations the true valor of the American citizen. And slavery extinguished forever from American soil.

On April 15th, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling out the Militia of the several states, to quell the Rebellion. Pennsylvania was called upon to furnish 16 Regiments, two of which were wanted within three days to defend the National Capital which was unprotected. One of the first companies to respond to the call of the President were the Allen Guards. Captain Thomas Yeager of Allentown, they offered their services to the Governor, April 17th, and imme-

## CHAPTER IV.

### The First Settlers.

THE first settlers of the county came principally from the older parts of the colony who pushed their homes northward from Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties. Others came from Germany seeking homes in this new country where there was no religious persecution and could worship God in accordance to the dictates of their conscience. More than threefourth of the inhabitants of the county are Germans or their descendants, and the localities in which they settled were generally named in honor of the Fatherland as Hanover, Weissenberg, Heidleberg, etc.

They came principally from Bavaria, Baden, Alsace, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Darmstadt and Palatinate, while of the townships which bear English names have been germanized by the Germans encroaching upon their English neighbors, as can be seen by the intercourse with the people of Lowhill, Milford, Whitehall, etc., which are just as German as the rest of the county. They speak a dialect of the German language which is akin to the language of their forefathers who came from Palatinate where the same language is spoken. It is not "High German, as it is just as old or perhaps older, and often more expressive than the High German as a spoken language, as it was from time immemorial in the South German dialects. Some of its roots of words can be traced back to older roots than the High German, for example, colt, English, stillen, High German, which is derived from Greek and Latin roots, while hutsch and hutshli, a young colt from Wesserwald buzz, Lusatian, huzche, Swabian, hutshle, is more purely german than the High German, horse, E.; pherd, H. G.; Gaul, P. G.; calf, E.; kalb, H. G.; homeli, P. G.; pig, E.; Schwein, H. G.; sou, P. G.; potato, E.; kartoffel, H. G.; grunbeer, P. G.; etc. are some of the derivations.

If as has been said as an index to their character, then the expressions as proverbs, adages songs and sayings handed down from one generation to the other are very original and expressive, they by frequent repetition have made strong impressions upon the people to influence their life and character. Their songs are delightful, spirited and impressive. Here are some of the sayings of the Pennsylvania Germans. "Wie mers mocht so hut mers. Die kinner un die norra sawga die wohret. Fors denka konn em niemont benka. Gross gekrisch un wennig woll. Gut gewest is halver gemeht. Eh eer is die onner werth. Wer awhalt gewinnt. Mer hut uix unna druvil. Die morga sehtund hut gold im mund. Zub on deiner egna naws. Mer muss leva un leva lossa. Wer net kommt zu rechter zeit muss nehme was iwwerich bleibt". And many other sayings show that they have saying which for beautiful thought etc., compare well with the High German and the English languages.

Then the poems of Dr. Henry Harbaugh, written in the Pennsylvania German language, compare with the best poems of any language. His most touching and beautiful poems are the following: "Das Alt Schulhaus An Der Krick," (The Old Schoolhouse At The Creek,) Heimweh,(Homesickness,) the last one a most beautiful poem, descriptive of the sweet rest of Heaven etc., and others. The people are as a whole a religious people. When they first came they built side by side church and schoolhouse. By which it can be seen that both the spiritual and temporal wants of the young were attended to, and they were early brought into the church. The greater part of the Pennsylvania Germans are farmers and hardy robust, strong, healthy and industrious. They are sociable, performing many works in common, assisting each other in whatever way they can.

In former times, during haymaking and harvest time there were a number of workmen together, at nine o'clock they would take luneh, relate anecdotes in which both men and women engaged in. At breakfast, dinner and supper, the tables were always laden with food which were keenly relished by them all. At noon came the Rube sehtmid, (hour rest,) which was spent by sleeping, telling stories under the shady tree or grinding the scythes. After Feier ovet, (after the days work) all enjoyed themselves very much, sitting upon the porch, reclined against some tree enjoying themselves well after their hard days work, taking fo. their proverb, Nueh der erwet is gut zu ruhe.

Corn husking was another enjoyable feature of former times, when a large number of young men and women went to a neighbor and assisted him in husking corn. Quilting and applebutter parties were some of the other pastimes of former days, where old and young gathered and helped each other in quilting and making chnitz, pared apples in the afternoon, in the evening the young folks spent the time in a lively manner such as music, dancing and other amusements.

Battalion drills was another institution of days gone by. The Militia had their drills in Spring and the weapons used were usually cornstalks, hoe handles and broomsticks. So when the Battalion Day came in May everything was in readiness of which these were the preparatory exercises. When the day came, Infantry and Cavalry were on hand. The officers that were in command were the Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains with their cocked hats and plumes, epaulets on their shoulders fully uniformed. The command was generally given in thundering tones, "Atten -shone, company! The brave and gallant Lieutenants repeated the words Pennsylvania German, "Gebt Acht Buva Now Horcht bosst ufl A finer and more imposing sight was never seen or command given. Oh! what a time were those old fashioned Badolga (Battalion,) Daga. At the age of 18, every one was compelled to become a soldier, the very age when the young maidens were at liberty to marry. Every one went to the Battalion day, old and young, and when the young people were strangers to each other, they were introduced not exactly like in polite society, but in blunt Pennsylvania German, as Des ist der Bill, Des ist die Sall, Kum her, buckt dich onna zu mir. All was fun, in the evening there was dancing which lasted till early morning. The holidays (Feierdaga,) of the Pennsylvania Germans are worthy of notice. On Christmas was a pleasant time.

After the surrender of General Lee, the Regiment did garrison duty at Savannah and Charleston. Mustered out of service after serving 4 years and 4 months doing very hard service, during the time it was in the field, saw service in 7 states marched 1200 miles, made 12 sea voyages, lost during the time it served in killed, wounded and prisoners, 500 men. The 92nd. Regiment, the Ninth Cavalry, saw service in Kentucky and Tennessee in the battles of Bowling Green, Lebanon, Sparta, Moore's Hill, Tompkinsville, Richmon<sup>t</sup>, Shelbyville, Perryville, Watauga Holston River, Franklin, Rover, Middletown, Cowan, Lafayette, Chickamauga, Dandridge, New Market, Mossy Creek, Fair Garden, McMinnville, and with General Sherman in his march to the sea. And was engaged in the battles of Lovejoy Station, Maeon, Bear creek, Waynesboro, Buckhead creek, Buckhead church, Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes Station, Averysville, Bentonville, Hillsboro and Morrisville. This Regiment had the honor of firing the last gun before the surrender of General J. E. Johnston at Bentonville and received the flag of truce sent by General Johnston, asking for the surrender. Mustered out of service, July 12th, 1865, seeing 4 years of hard service, and losing in killed, wounded and prisoners many of its men. It was engaged in the capturing of the rebel General J. H. Morgan when he was on his raids in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

The 128th, Regiment saw service in Virginia, was in the battles of Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, in the last named battle it was reduced to 172 men, more than 200 men were taken prisoners. Mustered out of service, May 12th, 1863, at the expiration of its term of service, having done faithful service. The 176th, Regiment of drafted militia entered into the service, November 1862, engaged in doing garrison duty in Virginia, North and South Carolina. Mustered out of service, August 18th, 1863, at the expiration of term of service. The 202nd, Regiment saw service in the Shenadoah campaign where it shared with the rest of the army the laurels of the same. Mustered out August 3rd, 1865. The 209th, Regiment fought in the battles of Chapin Farms, Fort Steadman and the battles around Petersburg and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. Mustered out May 31st, 1865.

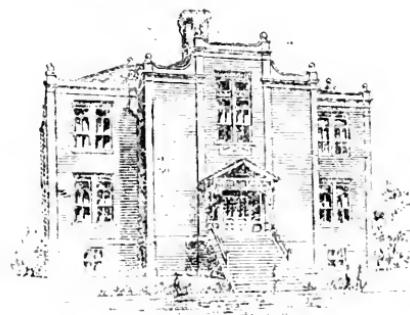
**THE MILITIA.** The 5th, Regiment was called out in 1862, to repel the invasion of the Rebel army, and the rapidity with which they moved showed that they knew well the import of their mission. The 27th, Emergency Regiment of 1863, were recruited to help to guard the border of the state from the invasion of General Lee, did not see actual service, but fulfilled its part well. The 38th, Regiment of militia of 1863, was also called out to defend the border too, which duty it performed faithfully. The 41st, Regiment which shared with the others the trials of the campaign and fought with great gallantry, at South Mountain.

The Allen Guards and the 9th, Regiment were engaged in doing guard duty and paving the way for the others to do the work they so nobly commenced by responding so quickly to their Country's call. Thus it will be seen the sons of noble Lehigh were in every way in full for their share of the work of bringing and subduing the discontented states and by it we see that they performed their part of the work faithfully, showing that they possess the true qualities of a faithful citizen.

which when called upon in the hour of need, responded nobly. And if needed, lay down their lives upon the altar of freedom that the nation might live.

Then after an interval of 33 years of peace, war broke out between the United States and Spain, on account of Spain's mode of warfare in Cuba, and at the call of the President, Little Lehigh responded nobly by sending two full companies and others who enlisted in other companies. Companies B, Captain Metzgar and D, Captain Spangler, 4th, Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, the Regiment was commanded by Colonel D. B. Case of Lancaster, Lieutenant Colonel O'Neill of Allentown. The Regiment saw services in Porto Rico, and they gave a good account of themselves, showing the same spirit of patriotism as the forefathers did in the Revolutionary war, War of 1812, Mexican war and Civil war, ready at a moments notice to answer to their country's call in the hour of need.

During the War Times many things happen which are both funny and heart-renting, showing the anxiety of the people. Some are full of life and seem indifferent, while others taking a more serious view of the matter are wishing they could stay at home with their friends. It is a sad thing when the time for parting comes when the wife and children bid husband and father goodbye, friend bids friend goodbye, etc., with the thought on their minds that perhaps they would never to see each other anymore. No one who has not witnessed the departure of the soldiers to the seat of war, can comprehend it. Waving of hands and handkerchiefs, cheering amid the sobs and cries of the dear ones that left. But when the soldiers came back from the war the scene was different, everybody in cheerful glee and trying to do all they could to give the brave defenders of their country and flag a royal welcome.



## CHAPTER VI. Internal Improvement.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS of the county were begun with the advent of the first settlers. The principal works of improvements are the Lehigh Canal which was built from above Mauch Chunk to Easton for bringing the Carbon county coal to the Philadelphia and other markets, and by its construction it brought into operation the iron industries along the Lehigh Valley. The destruction of the same by the great freshet, June, 1862, led the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company who owned the canal, to abandon the idea of rebuilding their dams and docks above Mauch Chunk and substitute a railroad in its place. Thus began the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rail Road, all the improvements had for their object the development of the Lehigh Valley.

In 1838, the Hamburg, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton R. R. Company was chartered by the Legislature. It was begun near Hamburg, passing through Kutztown to Allentown and from there to Bethlehem and Easton. The road was to be commenced within five years and completed in ten years, the road was never built, the building of the other roads led the projectors to abandon it. The Perkiomen R. R. Company was chartered in 1852 and finished in 1876, passing through the lower end of the county. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. Company was chartered in 1853, and finished in 1857. It passes through the center of the county and an outlet for the iron mines, and crosses the Jordan Valley by the celebrated iron bridge in South Whitehall township, a distance of 1165 feet, consisting of 11 spans of 100 feet each. It connects the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. R. at Alburtis and with the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Rail roads at Catasauqua.

The East Pennsylvania R. R. Company was chartered in 1857, connects Allentown and Reading and has a large and increasing traffic for freight and coal.

The Ironton R. R. Company was chartered in 1859, and connects Coplay and Ironton, it was built by the Coplay to bring their ore to the furnaces. The Berks and Lehigh R. R. Company was chartered in 1871 and connects Reading and Slatington and runs through the upper part of the county and is an outlet for the products of that section. Besides there are many other improvements as can be seen in the cultivation of the farms and the improvement of the public roads, and the various manufactories, mines, quarries, etc.,



## CHAPTER VII.

### Education.

THE earliest schools of the county were almost without exception, established at or in connection with the Lutheran and Reformed churches and the pastor was the teacher. In most cases the school houses preceded the churches and served the double purpose of church and school. These schools were not strictly church schools, they were not supported by the church. Each parent who sent children to school, had to pay in proportion to the number of days sent. In those days the teacher generally boarded around. Instruction was given in reading, writing and little arithmetic.

The first school in the county was established in 1725 in connection with the Swamp Church, Lower Milford township, and remained opened until recently. The Mennonites opened a school in Upper Milford, near Zionsville between 1735 and 1749, a little later a school was established by the same denomination in a fine grove between Centre Valley and Coopersburg. At Dillingersville, Lower Milford a school was established by the Lutherans in 1743, the congregation selecting a tract of land of about 30 acres, a little west of the village, for which they received a patent thereon in 1770, and erected a school house which served the double purpose of church and school until 1791, after that only for school purposes and known as the Upper Milford School house.

By Act of Assembly, this property was sold in 1871, for the sum of 4950 dollars, which amount is placed on interest as a special school fund, giving the sub-district at present a 10 months term. The children, living within 2 miles from the school-house are entitled to attend the school during the summer term, giving them a great advantage over the surrounding districts. The Moravians commenced a school at Emmaus in 1746, one year previous to their organization of the church in 1747. Christopher and Mary Heyne were the first teachers at Emmaus, in 1752 the Moravian school at Oley, Berks county was removed to Emmaus, and in 1753, both were removed to Bethlehem on account of the Indian troubles in the county.

At Egypt, Whitehall township, a school was established in 1732. At New Tripoli, Lynn township, the oldest school in the upper part of the county was established in 1756, at the same time schools were established at the Lehigh church, Lower Macungie, and at Heidelberg church.

In 1790, John and Jane Wetzel conveyed by deed to the trustees and their successors, 2 acres of land for school purposes at Centreville, near the borough of Macungie. The property was sold in 1868 on ground rent reservation, and the annual receipts therefrom, amount to 150 dollars which with the sum otherwise provided enables the district to have a 10 months school term annually now. Andrew Eisenhard, Cornelius Hughes and John Herzer in 1736, donated 2 acres of land

at East Texas for school purposes and erected thereon at their own expense a school house, this property was sold in 1874 for 3,700 dollars. The district derives the sum of 226 dollars annually, a portion of which is expended in maintaining a summer school.

In 1760, a great drawback was made in the schools of the county, caused by the teachers leaving their profession and entering the ministry, as many of the congregations could not secure regular pastors. And less qualified teachers took their places as teachers, consequently the schools suffered much from the change. When the schools were first started the instruction was exclusively in the German Language till 1800. In 1820, the English Language was introduced in most of the progressive schools of the county, and taught in connection with the German. During the same period very few entirely English schools had been established in the county.

The first entirely English school was established at Egypt in 1809, and Jacob Kern was the first teacher at a salary of 14.00 dollars a month, the school was kept open until 1857. The English School Society of New Tripoli was organized in 1812 and opened a school there which was kept open until 1859. At the same time English schools were opened at Allentown and Balliettsville in 1816, in Upper Saucon in 1833. When the free School System in 1834 was first put into operation it met with fierce opposition, but which soon passed away and since that time the schools have made rapid progress. There are many graded schools in the county, outside the boroughs. The schools are under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Public Schools, who is elected for 3 years by the School directors of the county, the first Tuesday in May every 3rd. year. His duties are to hold examinations for examining applicants for teachers certificates and grants the same to those who pass the examination successfully. He has power to grant two grades of certificates, the first one is a provisional certificate, good for one year only and cannot be renewed. The second one is a professional certificate which holds good during his term of office and is good for one year under the new superintendent, is granted only to those who have acquired professional skill in the art of teaching.

He holds teachers and directors meetings, the county teachers institute, local institute and other meetings that seem necessary for the benefit of the schools under his supervision. He has charge of all the schools outside of Allentown, and his entire time is given to the attention of the schools under his charge.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### Soil, Animals, Etc.

The soil of the county is very fertile and suitable for raising all of the grains pertaining to the temperate zone. The grains raised are wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, etc. Dairying and Trucking are carried on a large scale. The products raised find a ready market in Allentown and surrounding towns. The climate is delightful and healthy, well suited for the industry of the people, and the natural resources are great, nowhere can be found a people that are more industrious and frugal than the people of Lehigh county. The principal industries are cotton and woolen, boot and shoe, silk and knitting manufactures, hardware, cutlery, breweries, furnaces, foundries, flour mills, tobacco, etc. which give employment to many of the people. The other employments are farming, mining, dairying and trucking.

The geological ages are as follows: 1st, Azoic, 2nd, Palaeozoic, 3rd, Mesozoic 4th, Camozoic (new life), representing three periods and four divisions. To the Azoic age belong the South Mountain belt of rocks, extending from Easton on the Delaware to Reading on the Schuylkill in a broken line, where they sink under a plain of the next higher order or Palaeozoic age, which constitute in our county, the limestones and slates in the valley and the sand rocks in the Kittatinny Mountains. In the past ages the South or Lehigh Mountains, now averaging 1000 feet above the sea level, were an immense mountain system of 5 miles in height, covered by 30,000 feet of newer rocks, comprising the limestones and slate of the Lehigh Valley, the sand rocks of the Blue Mountains, the shales, hydraulic limestones and sand of Stroudsburg and Lehigh Valley. The red and white sandstones of the Mauch Chunk Mountain and the north of it. Remnant of the Palaeozoic age are still found in the patches on the South Mountains. The character of these rocks are principally of two kinds: 1st- strictly stratified, thick bedded, massive gneiss, a mixture of granular quartz, white or pink feldspar with the absence of mica; belonging to that variety of gneiss called granulite. 2nd, stratified syenite, a mixture of hornblende feldspar, little or no quartz, magnetic oxide of iron is found abundantly in the hornblende rocks. In Lehigh county, the mountain mass is split in two, by the Saucon Valley, the western half is called the Lehigh Mountains, is a belt 2 miles wide comprised chiefly of the harder syenite gneiss, extending from Bethlehem through Upper Saucon, Salisbury and Upper Milford townships. The other belt is mostly confined to portions of Upper Saucon and Lower Milford townships.

The Palaeozoic rocks in the county are the Potsdam sandstone of which only two members have been found in the county, the sandstone, the upper slate, nigerian limestone and others. The Mesozoic age is found along the Bucks county line in Upper Saucon and Lower Milford townships. The Camozoic is the new age

and is found sparingly in the mud and gravel along the Lehigh river.

**MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.** The Blue Mountains form the northwest boundary of the county, the Lehigh or South Mountains in the southern part are the only mountains within the county. There are several hills or knolls which will be mentioned under the head of the township in which they are located. **RIVERS AND CREEKS.** The Lehigh River is the only river in the county, and forms the boundary between the Lehigh Gap and the north line of Hanover township, Lehigh county and of Northampton county, and from there forms the boundary line between Hanover and Salisbury townships. Its most important branches in the county are the Trout creek, which rises at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Heidelberg township, flows east into the Lehigh River 2 miles below the Lehigh Water Gap, turning a number of mills. Antelawney or Maiden creek rises in Lynn township flows west along the Blue Mountains into Berks county where it empties into the Schuylkill River. It turns many mills. Coplay creek rises in North Whitehall township flows south east into the Lehigh River, between Catasauqua and Hokendauqua about 5 miles north of Allentown, turning several mills but often fails in the dry season. Jordan creek rises at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Heidelberg township flows in a very crooked course southwest into the Lehigh creek at Allentown about 100 feet above its mouth. This stream turns many mills and the quantity of its water depends on the season. The Little Lehigh creek rises in Lower Maungie township flows east into the Lehigh River at Allentown. Many mills are along its banks, there are numerous smaller streams in the county, which are principally in the townships where they will be described.

**ANIMALS.** The following wild animals are found in the county, the red and grey foxes, raccoon, mink, rabbit, opossum, woodchuck, skunk, cat, flying, ground red and gray squirrel, chipmunk and weasel. **BIRDS.** The birds are the eagle, turkey buzzard, screech and great horned owl, fish hawk, heron, whippoorwill, night hawk, mocking bird, swallow, quail, blue bird, black bird, crow, robin, gold finch, oriole, wren, jay, crane, cat bird, sparrow and others. **BOTANY.** Among the plants that are found in the county are the daisy, calomel, mullein, bitterwort, thistle, burdock, golden rod, aster, balsam, belladonna, bloodroot, buttercup, catmint, chamomile, etc.

**TREES.** The forest trees are white, red, black, burr, and scrub oak, chestnut, maple, hickory, birch, beech, pine, walnut, wild cherry, etc., the fruit trees are the apple, apricot, peach, plum, cherry, pear, quince, crabapple, and others. **RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.** The following denominations are found in the county: Lutheran, Reformed, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical, United Brethren, Mennonite, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Free Methodist, Swedenborgian, Catholic, Moravian and Episcopal.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Geography of Townships.

**HANOVER.** This township lies east of the Lehigh River, and is bounded on the north and east by Northampton county, south and west by the Lehigh River. **POPULATION.** The population was at the last census, 1900, 3324.

**STREAMS.** The Lehigh River and Monocacy creek are the principal streams that water the township. **SOIL.** The soil is fertile and of limestone formation, the land is level and the principal occupation of the people is farming, stock raising, dairy, trucking, and there are also iron works, flour mills, tanneries, bricks, fire brick works, lime is burned and limestones quarried, silk mills, etc.

**VILLAGES.** **RITTERSVILLE**, a town midway between Allentown and Bethlehem, on the A and B turnpike and the Lehigh Traction Road, the Traction company have their shops here, has a fine park and a nice summer resort for the city people, has numerous stores, hotels, churches, schoolhouses, cemetery and post office. It was founded in 1808 by Michael Ritter. The population in 1900, was 525.

**SCHOENERSVILLE**, situated on the boundary line between Hanover township, Lehigh county and Hanover township Northampton county. Population 1890, 135, 1900 estimated about 200. Contains a store, hotel, post office and about 50 dwelling houses, founded in 1784 by Adam Schoener.

**EAST ALLENTOWN**, founded in 1828 is a suburb of Allentown, containing a number of stores, hotels, mills, tanneries, fire brick works, lumber yards and limestone quarries. The Lehigh Canal, the Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. and the Traction road pass through the place. It is connected with Allentown by a fine large bridge. Population in 1890, 522, 1900 estimated at 1200. Post office—Allentown. The earliest schools in the township were at Schoenersville, Rittersville and West Bethlehem. The free school system was accepted in 1834, while the other townships in the county rejected it in that year. The schools of the township are in an excellent condition, they are both graded and ungraded, term is 8 months and the salary \$45 per month.

**EARLY ROADS.** The first road in the township was the one leading from Bethlehem to Gnadenhutten, (now Lehighton), was laid out by order of the court of Bucks county, 1747, and used as a military road from 1755 to 1761. The next one was from the Philadelphia road in Salisbury township, crossing the Lehigh River by a ford near the old house on the Geissinger's farm, passing through what is now Rittersville and Schoenersville.

**FEIDELBERG.** This township is bounded on the north by Carbon county, east by Washington tshp., south by Lowhill tshp., west by Lynn tshp. **POPULATION** was in 1900, 1411. It was organized as a township in 1752, including Lynn and Washington townships, and lies in the northern part of the county. **SOIL.** The surface is hilly and the Blue Mountains cross the northern part of the

township, Bake Oven is situated in the northwestern part, the soil is white gravel and is however, if well cultivated, capable of producing good crops. STREAMS. The principal streams that drain the township, are the Jordan and Trout creeks with a number of smaller streams, and furnish abundant water power for mills and manufactorys.

SETTLERS. The settlers were of German descent and were kept constantly in alarm, during the Indian war in the colonies, 1755—56, the township was nearly deserted by the settlers, who fled to Bethlehem and other places for refuge from the savages who had threatened their lives and properties. The next alarm was when the settlers heard of the North Whitehall massacres, 1763.

They belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, and churches were found all over the township and were well attended, they strictly adhered to the faith of those churches, and tried their best to bring their children up in the precepts of Christianity. They were honest to the core; as the following illustration will show. When a man loaned \$500 or \$1000 from his neighbor the lender did not take a note but merely marked down the amount of the money and the time opposite. When the amount or interest was paid it was marked with a piece of chalk upon one of the house joists or on the large house clock. When the money with interest was due it was always forthcoming and there was hardly a failure. It was considered a crime if one failed to fulfill his agreement. They held to the old maxim "His word as good as his note" was true of the people in this township.

The oldest church in this township is Heidelberg church, organized in 1740 and is one mile east of Saegersville nearly in the centre of the township. Rev. J. F. Schertlein, first Lutheran pastor and Rev. P. J. Michael, first Reformed minister.

The settlers of this township were nearly free from Indian incursions, scarcely a murder was committed while nearly all the surrounding settlements were destroyed. Fathers Longnour, Kemmerer and others went to Gnauden hütten and assisted in burying the dead after the massacre there. Father Bachman from Millersvalley near Lynnville, when he heard of the Lynn township murder hastened to the scene and assisted the wounded and burying the dead. Among the ones that were massacred by the Indians were Zeisiof and his family. The reason that the settlers were so free from Indian troubles was due to the Providence of God and the fact that no Indian village stood within the limits of the township. The nearest one was in Lynn township on the other side of the Blue Mountains and south of the Blue Mountains on the other side of the Lehigh river.

An Indian path led in a straight line from Lehigh Gap through Saegersville over the Schochary Mountains, where a spring was on the lands of Christian Miller, the path passed the principal Indian villages from the Lehigh Mountains to the Blue Mountains. The first public road laid out, was in 1770, and during the later years many good roads were made in this township. The highest point in the township is Bake Oven on the top of the Blue Mountains, 1560 feet above the sea level it being the center of the county line of Lehigh and Carbon counties, it has been for years a signal station in the United States Coast Survey, a grand view can be had from its summit. Bear Rock, 2 miles west from Bake Oven, is an-

other point, 1500 feet above the sea level, there are three rocks standing in a row connected by smaller ones piled on top of each other, it is the dividing line between Lehigh, Carbon and Schuylkill counties, a fine view can be had from its summit looking southwest the city of Reading can be seen, the smoke as it pours forth from the stacks of the numerous furnaces, factories, mills, etc., by the naked eye. Looking south over our county, Allentown and the beautiful Kittatinny valley dotted with thriving towns and villages can be distinctly seen by the naked eye, 20 miles distance. Viewing Carbon county, Switch Back, Delaware Water Gap, etc. are seen distinctly. Tourists who have travelled the world over express themselves thus, that with the exception of the Alps scenery, the scenery that one can see from Bear Rock presents the grandest view that can be met with anywhere.

**Mechanical Industries.** In 1832 a tife factory was established by Philip Hess in 1/2 mile west of Ballietts furnace on a road leading from the road from Saegersville to Lehighton across the mountains, the road is still known as the factory road it was in successful operation for a long time and is now used as a distillery. The first grist mill was erected in 1808 by John J. Snyder, on Jordan creek now known as Kressley mill.

**EDUCATION.** The schools compare favorably with the school of the other townships in the county, and are steadily advancing, the teachers are progressive, and the Board of Directors are energetic, doing the best for the school under their supervision.

**VILLAGES.** **SAEGERSVILLE**, a post village situated 6 miles west of Slatington, contains a carriage factory, hotel, several stores, post office, which was established in 1829, daily mail, and tannery. It was founded in 1760 population was in 1900, 460. **DELBERTSVILLE** is situated 2 miles east of Saegersville, contains a post office and a number of dwellings, founded in 1842, population in 1900 was 60. **GERMANSVILLE**, 1 mile west of Saegersville contains a store, hotel, machine shop, brick kiln post office, on the Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R. Founded in 1742 by Adam German, population in 1900 was 120. **PLEASANT CORNER** is 11 miles southwest of Saegersville, contains a store, hotel, grist mill, founded in 1744 by John Rice, population in 1900, The Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R passes through the township, giving an outlet to the farmers for their products.

**LOWER MACUNGIE.** Bounded on the northeast by Salisbury township, south east by Upper Milford township, northwest by Upper Macungie township, southwest by Berks county. POPULATION was in 1900; 2920. SOIL. It is one of the richest townships in the county, the soil is very fertile and productive, and is of a limestone formation, rich and valuable hematite ore are found and the Flats near East Texas in this township, are very rich in iron ore. STREAMS. The principal streams that drain the township are the Little Lehigh and Swabia creeks. INDUSTRIES are the Lockridge furnace near Alburtis, Macungie furnace, flour mill. The people are largely engaged in farming, mining, dairy and trucking. EDUCATION. The schools are in a fine condition and compare favorably with the schools of the county, the teachers and directors are working together for the welfare and advancement of the schools under their supervision. **SERPLEMONT.** The first se-

lement was made in 1738, by some German settlers led by Michael Schaeffer, near Maenngie.

**VILLAGES.** CENTERVILLE is a suburb of Macungie, contains a hotel, store, schoolhouse and a number of dwelling houses, the Electric road passes through the town, post office, Macungie, population, 1900, was 360. ALBURTIS on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad and the terminus of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Branch of the same railroad, is a thriving town, and has several stores, hotels, silk mill, and other factories, post office, schoolhouse, containing three schools, its population in 1900 was 780, founded in 1857. EAST TEXAS, a small village 7 miles from Allentown, the Allentown and Kutztown Electric road passes through it, it contains a store, hotels, schoolhouse, post office, population, 1900, 60. WESCOEVILLE, a small village, 5 miles from Allentown, has a store, hotel, church and school house, the A. and K. Electric road passes through the village, population, 1900, 70.

**LOWER MILFORD.** Lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the northeast by Upper Saucon township, southwest by Bucks county, northwest by Upper Milford township, southwest by Montgomery county. POPU-

LATION according to the census of 1900 was 1233. Organized as a separate township in 1847. SOIL The soil is very fertile, being shale and gravel and productive, the surface is very irregular, farming is the principal pursuit of the people, Iron ore is found in some parts of the township, HILLS, the following hills are within the township, Hosensack Hill (Muehlberg) in the southern part, Chestnut Hills in the northeastern part, Mossers Ridge (Dillingers) in the northwestern part, Mill Ridge in the central part. CREEKS. Hosensack creek rises on the west side of Chestnut Hill, flows south into the Perkiomen creek, Dubbs, Eberhard, Dickenshied, Schantz, Walter, Indian, Trump, Swamp, Hickens, Saucon, Krauss and Ortt's creeks are the others that drain the township. SETTLEMENTS. The first settlement was undoubtedly made in 1715, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the Swamp Church, the building was still standing a few years ago and the date 1715 could be still seen on the mantel piece, the early settlers came principally from Germany as can be seen by the names of Schuler, Eberhard, Ortt, Yeakel, etc.

**OLD LAND MARKS.** The old roads are, Old King's High Road and the Great Philadelphia Roads pass through the township, Walbert's tavern near Kraussdale was founded in 1735, is now abandoned, Larosch's tavern, between Hosensack and Zionsville on the property of the late Dr. John Ziegler, was opened in 1786, and is now abandoned, the Swamp Church built first in 1730, near the county line of Lehigh and Bucks counties, on the road leading from Dillingersville to Spinnersville, it belongs to the Reformed Denomination. Chestnut Hill Union Church (L and R. Denominations) was founded in 1740, Schwenkfelder's Church was founded in 1755. EDUCATION. Schools were early established and among the first schools were those at the Swamp Church, 1725-30, Hosensack, 1734, Chestnut Hill is not known, Kraussdale, 1842, the schools at the present time compare favorable with the schools of the other townships, there are 11 schools and the term is 7 months. INDUSTRIES. John and Andrew Krauss, sons of Baltzer Krauss jr. built their

first Organ in 1790, and continued the business in the vicinity of Kraussdale until 1840, when they moved their manufactory to Palm, Montgomery county and there continued by George S. and Edwin B. Krauss for a long time.

The first grist mill was built in 1745 near Hosensack on the Hosensack creek, and was known as the Kriebel's mill, Schantz's mill, 1800, Gehrhard's mill, 1785, Stauffer's mill, 1786, Heiler's mill, 1780, Heist's (Walter's) mill, 1790 and Dubb's mill, 1800, are the mills that were built over a century ago. Among the other industries were Antrim's Casement mill, Dubb's Pottery, Dillinger's Oil mill, Burkhalter's and Dubb's Tanneries and Dubb's Forge. Limestones are found in large quantities and limekilns for burning lime found everywhere. There are four Creameries in the township: namely, at Hosensack, Kraussdale, Limeport and Plover, all of which are doing a large business.

**VILLAGES.** **DILLINGERSVILLE** is situated on the road leading from Zionsville to Spoppersville, was founded in 1735, contains a store, hotel and post office, is the election place of the township. Population, 1900, 50. **HOSENSACK** is situated on the old King's High Road, 12 miles southwest of Allentown, and it was founded in 1759, contains a store, hotel, creamery and post office. The Farmer's Alliance of the lower end of the county have their headquarters here and are in a good condition. Population, 1900, 75. **LIMEPORT** is on the road leading from Allentown to Steinsburg, founded in 1825, and contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, post office, creamery, limestone quarries and lime kilns. Population in 1900, 100. **KRAUSSDALE**, on the old King's High Road, founded in 1735, contains a creamery, grist mill and the machine shops of Krauss Brothers were until lately located here. Population in 1900, 30. **CORNING**, on the Perkiomen R. R. contains a store, post office and coal yard. Population in 1900, 30. **PLOVER**, on the road leading from Dillingersville to the Swamp Church, contains a store, creamery and post office, founded in 1881, by W. R. Schuler. Population in 1900, 25.

**LOWHILL.** Bounded on the north by Heibelberg and Lynn, on the east by North Whitehall, on the south by Upper Macungie and South Whitehall and on the west by Weisenberg. **POPULATION**, 1900, 715. It is the smallest township in the county, was organized in 1753. **STREAMS.** The principal streams flowing through the township are Jordan and Lyon Creeks they furnish water power for a number of mills. **SOIL.** The soil is very fertile, the principal grains are raised and potatoes extensively cultivated. The surface is hilly and abounds in springs. The principal occupation of the people is farming. **EARLY SETTLEMENTS.** The first land warrant was made in 1743 to John Conrad Redd. The other settlers were Henry Hauser, Michael Kimball, Richard Vodgas, John Rifle and others,

**OLD LAND MARKS.** Mosser's mill (Hollenbach's) built in 1760. Baltzer Fritz kept the first store in the township on the road leading from Fogelsville to Claussdale. Lowhill church was built in 1769, in the northwestern part of the township. The third building was erected in 1858. Morganland churee is in the southeastern part, was built in 1858, the first public house was opened before the Revolutionary War at Leather Corner Post, and one of the first public roads was

Laid out in 1813, from Christian Hartman's house to the Great Philadelphia road.  
**EDUCATION.** The schools are comparing well with the schools of the surrounding townships, the first schools were established in connection with the church, among the earlier teachers were John David jr. Jacob Hart, John Benner and Isreal Benner.

The first public house was opened before the Revolutionary war at Leather Corner Post. One of the first public roads was laid out in 1813, from Christian Hardman's house to the Great Philadelphia Road.

**VILLAGES.** WEIDASVILLE, founded in 1765. POPULATION, 1900, 100 Contains a store, hotel, grist mill, saw mill and post office. LYON VALLEY, founded in 1845. POPULATION, 1900, 200. Contains a store, hotel and post office CHAUVILLE, founded in 1801. POPULATION, 1900, 132. Contains a store, hotel and post office. LEATHER CORNER Post, the oldest village in the township contains a store and hotel.

**LYNN.** Bounded on the north by Schuylkill county, east by Heidelberg, south by Weisenberg, west by Berks county. POPULATION, 1900, 2366. Organized in 1752. **SOIL.** The soil is productive, grain and other cereals are raised. The principal occupation of the people is farming. The first mill in the township and probably the first in the county was erected on Switzer's Creek in 1740, 1/2 mile below where Greenwald's mill now stands. The first English school was established in 1812, other schools connected with the congregations existed earlier. Free School system adopted in 1838. Ebenezer Church at New Tripoli erected in 1761. Jacob's church, Jacksonville was first built in 1750, St. Peter's church, south of Lynnvile, was built in 1857.

**VILLAGES.** NEW TRIPOLI, founded in 1812, was first called Saegersville and was changed in 1816 to New Tripoli in honor of the success of the American navy at Tripoli, 1815. The town is regularly laid out the streets running north and south, east and west at right angles and mostly named after prominent men of the United States. Has a number of stores, hotels, post office and mills. Population in 1900, 490. JACKSONVILLE, founded in 1820, contains stores, hotels, post office and a church. Population, 1900, 329. STEINSVILLE, founded in 1756, and is situated in the center of slate quarries, contains stores, hotels, post office, marbleyard, mills and foundry. Population was in 1900, 596. LYNNVILLE, founded in 1806, contains a store, hotel, post office and a schoolhouse. Population, 1900, 168 OSWALDSVILLE, now Raber's Corner was founded in 1860, contains a store and hotel. Population, 1900, 26. LYNNPORT, founded in 1814, contains a store, hotel, post office manufactory and a schoolhouse. Population, 1900, 138. NEW SLADEDALE was founded in 1854, being in the center of the township, is the election place since 1876, contains a store, hotel, and post office. Population, 1900, 100.

**MICHTH WHITEHALL.** Bounded on the northeast by Northampton county and Whitehall, southeast by South Whitehall, north west by Washington and southwest by Lowhill. POPULATION was in 1900, 3280. Organized in 1753.

**SOIL.** The surface is undulating and the soil is very fertile, and all the principal grains are raised. MINERALS, iron ore, limestone and slate are found in large

quantities. STREAMS. The principal streams that drain the township are the Jordan, Rock, Fell's, Mill and Coplay creeks, on the banks of the Mill creek were committed the Indian massacres of 1763. The people are engaged in farming, mining and manufacturing.

EDUCATION. The schools are among the best in the county, the first school was established in 1754, what is now Unionville, the first English school was established at Balliettsville in 1816. Union church is the oldest church and was built in 1750, the first Reformed minister was Rev. John D. Gross, and the first Lutheran minister was Rev. John H. Schaum.

VILLAGES. BALLETTSVILLE, founded in 1749 by Paul Balliett, contains a store, hotel and post office, its population in 1900 was 120. UNIONVILLE, founded in 1815, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 100. IRONTON, founded in 1860, is situated in a rich mining district and connectd with Coplay by the Ironton R. R., contains stores, hotels and post office. Population, 1900 300. RUCHSVILLE, founded in 1800, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 112. SIEGERSVILLE, founded in 1750, contains a store, hotel and post office, is situated in a rich mining district. Population, 1900, 125. SCHNECKSVILLE, founded in 1845, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 20. LAURY, founded in 1832, contains stores, hotels, Lehigh Valley Supply house and Repair shops, flour mills and post ofice, and Laury's Island in the Lehigh River is a wellknown summer resort. Population, 1900, 250. ROCKDALE, founded in 1856, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 150. KERNSVILLE, founded in 1806, contains a store and hotel. Population, 1900, 60.

SALISBURY. Bounded on the northeast by the Lehigh River, northwest by Whitehall, southeast by Upper Saucon, southwest by Upper Milford and Lower Macungie. POPULATION, 1900, 4583. Organized in 1753 as a township.

SOIL. The surface is rolling and the soil very fertile and productive. The Lehigh Mountains form the southern boundary, between Salisbury and Upper Saucon. STREAMS. The most important streams that drain the township are the Little Lehigh, Trout and Little Trout creeks. OCCUPATIONS. Farming, manufacturing and mining. Iron ore is found along the Lehigh Mountains. SETTLEMENTS. The first settlement was made in 1736, on what is now the Geissinger's farm on the Lehigh River, by Solomon Jennings.

OLD LAND MARKS. The first public house licensed in 1786, and kept by Martin Ritter. Salisbury church built in 1741 is situated on a hill overlooking the Little Lehigh creek,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Emmaus, the first Lutheran minister was the Rev. J. W. Straub, the first Reformed minister known was the Rev. J. P. Leydich. Jerusalem church, tradition says that over a hundred years ago a church stood on the site of the present one, the graveyard belonging to it is still in use, the present church was erected in 1843, the first Lutheran minister of the present church was the late venerable Rev. Joshua Yeager, the first Reformed minister was the Rev. Max Stein, the Mountainville Evangelical church was built in 1893.

EDUCATION. Salisbury had a few schools originally, those living near

Bethlebem sent their children to that place, those living near Emmaus to that place and those living in the vicinity of the Salisbury church to that place. One of the oldest schoolhouses was Markle's built in 1820, the schools are in a fine condition and compare well with the other schools of the county.

**VILLAGES.** MOUNTAINVILLE, founded in 1856, contains stores, hotels, church, carriage factory and post office, is on the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike and Allentown and Emmaus Electric Road. Population, 1900, 250. SOUTH ALLENTOWN, a suburb of Allentown, contains a number of stores, hotels, churches flour mill, furnace, and the Allentown and Bethlehem Electric Road passes through it Population, 1900, 1000. The State Fishery in the western part of Salisbury, is a fine place for pleasure parties and the fish hatchery is well worth visiting.

**SOUTH WHITEHALL.** Bounded on the northwest by North Whitehall, north east by Whitehall, southeast by Salisbury and southwest by Upper and Lower Macungie. POPULATION, 1900, 2472, SOIL. The surface is generally

level with the exception of Huckleberry Ridge which runs east to west for about 2 miles, the soil is very fertile and productive. Organized as a separate township in 1810, and was formerly included in Whitehall township, (which included the three Whitehalls). STREAMS. The two principal streams are the Jordan creek which flows through the northern part, Cedar creek which flows through the southern part. SETTLEMENTS. The first settlement was made in 1735, by Nicholas Kern. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. passes through the township and is an outlet for the numerous iron mines along its route, it crosses Jordan creek by the famous Iron Bridge which spans it, the length of which is 1165 feet, consisting of 11 spans of 100 feet each supported by a series of suspension trusses.

**OLD LAND MARKS.** The old roads are the Allentown and Easton and the Mauch Chunk roads. The Jordan Lutheran church is the oldest in the township, founded in 1744, the minister was the Rev. Berkenstock, Jordan Reformed church founded in 1752, the first minister was the Rev. J. H. Goetchius, Cedarville Union church founded in 1855, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, the first Reformed minister was Rev. Joseph Dubbs. The same year the Evangelical church was built.

**EDUCATION.** The earliest schools of the township were those that were connected with the Jordan Lutheran and Reformed churches and were opened the same time. The schools of the township are up with the other schools of the county

**VILLAGES.** CEDARVILLE(CETRONIA), founded in 1850, by Charles Mertz contains a store, hotel, 3 churches, flour mills and post office. Dorney's Fish Wi-er and Park a quarter mile west, is a fine summer resort, the Allentown and Kutztown Electric Road passes the village and Dorney's Park. Population, 1900, 150. CRACKERSPORT, a small village contains a store, hotel and carriage factory. Population, 1900, 90. GRIESEMERVILLE, founded in 1806, by Abraham Griesemer, contains a hotel, limekilns and the Duck Farm is located here, the A. and K. Eclectic road passes through it. Population, 1900, 150. GUTHSVILLE, founded in 1780 contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 50. MECHANICSVILLE founded in 1823 by John Scheirer, contains a store and hotel. Population, 1900,

125. OREFIELD, founded in 1813 by Joseph Kera, contains a store, hotel, post office, etc. Population, 1900, 164. WENNERSVILLE, founded in 1837 by William Wenne, contains a store, hotel, schoolhouse and church. Population, 1900, 40. SNYDERSVILLE, founded in 1835 by George Snyder, contains a hotel and some dwellings. Population, 1900, 25. GUTH'S STATION, on the C. and F. R. R., contains a store, hotel, etc. Population, 1900, 40.

**UPPER MACUNGIE.** Bounded on the northeast by South Whitehall, southeast by Lower Macungie, northwest by Lowhill and Weissenberg and on the southwest by Berks county. The meaning of the word Macungie is of Indian origin and means the "eating place of bears." When food became scarce upon the mountains the bears came to the valleys below for food, hence the name. POPULATION was in 1900, 2084. Organized as a township in 1742. SETTLEMENT. The first settlement was made in 1729 at Spring Creek near Trexlertown, later known as the Schwartz farm by Jeremiah Trexler and children. The first public road through the township was made in 1732, from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen. SOIL. The surface is level, the soil is fertile and productive, and is of limestone formation. MINERALS. Iron ore and limestones are found in large quantities in the vicinities of Fogelsville, Breinigsville and Trexlertown, the Cataqua and Fogelsville R. R. passes through the township and is an outlet for the same. STREAMS. The principal streams that drain the township are the Macungie creek which flows southeast into the Spring creek, Spring creek flows into the Little Lehigh creek, Haas creek flows in the northern part and empties into the Jordan creek, Cedar creek, in the southeastern part rises in Schantz spring, and empties into the Little Lehigh creek at Schreiber's Mill, turning many mills in its course. Schantz Spring is a very large spring, such a volume of water comes forth that a grist mill and a saw mill are running by the water power furnished by the same.

**VILLAGES.** BREINIGSVILLE, contains stores, hotels, schools, churches and post office, and the A. and K. trolley line passes through the village. Population, 1900, 213. CHAPMAN'S, on the C. and F. R. R., contains a store, hotel, post office and a coal and lumber yard. Population, 1900, 60. TREXLERTOWN, the oldest town in the township and is on the C. and F. R. R. and on the A. and K. trolley line, 8 miles from Allentown, contains stores, hotels, a Lutheran and Reformed church, post, office, coal and lumber yards, graded school and Masonic Hall. Population, 1900, 345. FOGELSVILLE, founded in 1798 by Judge John Fogel, contains stores, hotels, churches, schools, post office and a coal, grain and lumber depot, on the C. and F. R. R. Population, 1900, 638.

**UPPER MILFORD.** Bounded on the northeast by Salisbury and Upper Saucon, southeast by Lower Milford, northwest by Lower Macungie, southwest by Berks county. The form is rectangular and formed into a separate township in 1852. POPULATION was in 1900, 2712. SOIL. The surface is hilly and the soil is fertile, being principally gravel and red shale, productive. Iron ore of different kinds are found. STREAMS. Perkiomen creek flows through the western part in the form of a horse shoe, Leibert's creek is in the northeastern part and

flows through Leibert's Gap and empties into the Little Lehigh creek, Fetterman's creek is in the northern part empties into Leibert's creek at Vera Cruz, Miller's creek is in the northern part empties into the Little Lehigh creek. SETTLEMENTS. The first settlement was made at or near Old Zionsville in 1733, by the Mennonites. The township was organized in 1734, included at first in Bucks county.

**OLD LAND MARKS.** The first road was the King's High road leading through Shimerville and Zionsville from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen, 1736, the second road was the Great Philadelphia road, laid out in 1740, it began at the King's High road to Mauch Chunk, the third road was laid out at the same time from Emaus to Chestnut Hill. Among the old sites are Fisher's tavern between Shimerville and Macungie, on the King's High road, opened prior to 1795, by Jacob Fisher, the property being now owned by the late Hon. C. H. Foster of Jacksonville, Lehigh county, Seider's tavern, opened in 1785 by George Seiders, on the Great Philadelphia road upon the property now owned by the Hon. U. H. Wicand. The early churches were Zionsville Reformed church founded in 1750, Rev. John E. Hecker was the first minister. Zionsville Lutheran church founded in 1735, Rev. L. H. Schrecke was the first minister. The Mennonite church founded in 1735, the first minister is not known, St. Peter's church founded in 1843, Revs. D. Kohler and H. Bassler the first Lutheran and Reformed ministers. The Evangelical founded in 1830 by Bishop John Seybert; the Mennonite Brethren church founded in 1857 by the Rev. William Gehman, who had withdrawn from the Mennonite church on account of differences of religious doctrine.

**EDUCATION.** The first schools were established in connection with the founding of the first settlements, in 1735 by the Mennonites at Zionsville, the schools of the township compare well with the schools of the rest of the county, there are at present 15 schools both graded and ungraded, term 7 months.

**VILLAGES.** OLD ZIONSVILLE, founded in 1734, on the old King's High road and Hereford & Shimerville turnpike, contains 4 stores, a hotel, 2 churches and post office. Population, 1900; 160. ZIONSVILLE, founded in 1876, on the Perkiomen R. R., contains a store, hotel, coal yard, flour and feed store and post office. Population, 1900, 100. SHIMERVILLE, on the old King's High road and H. and S, turnpike, founded in 1734 by Durk Jansen, contains a store, hotel and post office, Population, 1900. 40. POWDER VALLEY, on the Indian creek, contains a store, pottery and post office. Population, 1900, 25. SIGMUND, situated in the Perkiomen valley and on the site where Hampton Furnace stood and whose ruins can still be seen, contains a store, creamery and post office. Population, 1900, 20. VERA CRUZ, on the Great Philadelphia road, founded in 1763, contains a store, hotel, creamery and post office. Population, 1900, 106. VERA CRUZ STATION, on the Perkiomen R. R., contains a flour and feed store, coal yard and depot. Population, 1900, 30. DILLINGER'S, Perkiomen R. R., contains a store, flour and feed store, coal yard and post office. Population, 1900, 20. WEST EMAUS, a sub-urb of Emaus, contains several hotels, Printing office, pipe works, furnace, meat market, 2 coal and lumber yards and Miller's Park. Population, 1900, 500.

**UPPER SAUCON.** Bounded on the northeast by Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, southeast by Springfield township, Bucks county, northwest by Salisbury, southwest by Upper Milford. **POPULATION,** in 1900, 2271.

**SOIL.** The surface is diversified, the Lehigh or South Mountains are in the northern part. The valleys are of limestone formation, the soil is very fertile and highly cultivated and large crops are raised. **MINERALS.** Iron ore, limestones are found in quantities, and the famous zinc mines of Friedensville are in this township.

**STREAMS.** The township is well drained by the numerous small streams that flow through it, Saucon creek is the principal one and a number of mills are turned by it. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was made near Coopersburg in 1730, by English, German and Welsh settlers. Organized as a township in 1743.

**OLD LAND MARKS.** The first public road was laid out in 1750, from Heller's tavern, Lanark across the Lehigh Mountains. The Mennonite Meeting House near Coopersburg was first built in 1738, Blue church, (Lutheran and Reformed) founded in 1740, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, the first Reformed minister was Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier, Friedensville church founded in 1793, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. John C. Yeager, the first Reformed minister was Rev. John H. Hoffmeier, the Mennonite Brethren in Christ Meeting House founded in 1863, the Rev. Abel Strawn, first minister, M. E. church, Friedensville was founded in 1863 by Rev. M. B. Durrell, Free Methodist church, Centre Valley was founded in 1883 by Rev. Manshart.

The Spring House and Bethlehem, and Allentown and Coopersburg turnpikes pass through the township. The North Pennsylvania branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R., passes also through it, affording an easy outlet for the products raised and produced by the farmers.

**EDUCATION.** The first school was established in 1738 near Coopersburg, the schools are in an excellent condition and keep apace with the schools of the other townships of the county.

**VILLAGES.** CENTRE VALLEY, on the North Pennsylvania R. R., contains a number of stores, hotels, a church, a mill and post office. Population, 1900, 527. FRIEDENSVILLE, contains several stores, hotels, churches and post office, and the famous Zinc mines are located here. Population, 1900, 363. LOCUST VALLEY, SPRING VALLEY and LANARK, small post villages and contain each a store and a hotel. There are also several creameries within the township.

The following anecdote of the early settlers has been told the writer by one whose grandfather had been at the place where happened. On a certain day an Indian came to the blacksmith shop at Lanark, to have some work done, when the blacksmith told him that if he would furnish the fuel he would do the work, and the Indian said if that was all that was required he would get him some coal, and he went away and soon returned with coal enough to have his work done, where about he got his coal is a mystery till this day, rumor has spread time and time again that the Lehigh Mountains contain a deposit of coal and search for it has been made in vain thus far to discover the place where the Indian got his coal.

**W**ASHINGTON. Bounded on the north by Carbon county, northeast by Northampton county, southeast by North Whitehall, west by Heidelberg. POPULATION, 1900, 3096. Organized as a township in 1847. SOIL. The surface is generally level, the soil is very fertile and the grains raised are similar to those of the surrounding townships, and slate is the principal industry, they are found in large quantities all over the township, the slate are used for roofing slate, school slates, black board surface, etc.

STREAMS. The principal streams that drain the township are the Trout and Little Trout creeks. SETTLEMENT. The first settlement was made in 1742, between Unionville and Slatington by Casper Peters.

EDUCATION. The first school of which there is any record was established in 1812, and the schools at the present time are equal to the schools of the surrounding townships, they are steadily advancing.

VILLAGES. FRIEDENSVILLE, founded in 1847 contains a store and a church, (Lutheran and Reformed). Population, 1900, 100. SLATEDALE, on the Berks and Lehigh R. R., contains stores, hotels, churches and post office. Population, 1900, 400. WILLIAMSTOWN, contains a store, hotel and church. Population, 1900, 150. FRANKLIN, contains a store, hotel and slate mantel factory, etc. Population, 1900, 100.

**W**HITEHALL. Bounded on the north by North Whitehall, east by Northampton county and Hanover, south by Allentown, west by South Whitehall. Organized in 1867. POPULATION, 1900, 7935. SOIL. The soil is very fertile and of limestone formation, slate and gravel, iron ore and slate are found in large quantities. STREAMS. The principal streams that drain the township are the Jordan, Coplay and Mill creeks. The Lehigh Valley and Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. Rs., pass through the township and afford an easy outlet for the products of the farmers, the iron ore, slate and cement. SETTLEMENT. The first settlement was made near Egypt in 1733, by some emigrants from Germany,

EDUCATION. The first school in the township was in connection with the Egypt church, 1733, the schools of the township are among the best in the county, there are both graded and ungraded, term 9 months.

OCUPATION. The people are employed in farming, dairying, mining, quarrying and manufacturing. Cement works are found at Egypt and Cementon.

VILLAGES. WHITEHALL, founded in 1770, by John Siegfried, contains stores, hotels, churches, post office and is on the Lehigh Valley R. R. Population, 1900, 300. WEST CATASAUQUA, a sub urb of Catasauqua and contains stores, hotels, foundries, manufactoryes of various kinds and graded schools. Population, 1900, 1500. FULLERTON, founded in 1862, contains car shops, wheel and forge works, rolling mill, foundery, stores, hotels, churches, schools and post office. On the Lehigh Valley R. R. Population, 1900, 650. EGYPT, founded in 1733, contains stores, hotels, churches, schools and post office, the first church in the township was built at this place in 1733. Population, 1900, 380. Cementon, Laury's, Mickley's are growing towns along the Lehigh Valley R. R. and have post offices.

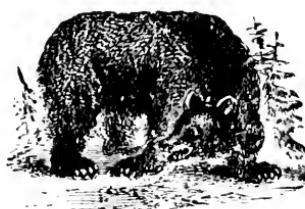
Catasauqua, Egypt, Fullerton and Siegfried are connected with Allentown by Electric roads.

**W**EISSENBERG. Bounded on the northeast by Lowhill, southeast by Upper Maenngie, northwest by Lynn, southwest by Berks county. POPULATION, 1900, 1366. SOIL. The surface hilly and broken, the soil is gravel, being well cultivated usually large crops are raised. STREAMS. The following streams drain the township, the Jordan, Spring, Schaffler's run, Haas, Lyon, Willow, Weiss, Holben, Sweitzer and Silver creeks. Farming and manufacturing are the principal pursuits of the people. Tanneries and distilleries are the principal. SETTLEMENTS. The first settlement was made in 1734, in the vicinity of the Ziegles church by people from Palatinate and Switzerland.

OLD LAND MARKS. Ziegles church founded in 1744, Rev. Jacob Schertlein was the first Lutheran minister and Rev. P. J. Michael was the first Reformed minister, Weissenberg church in the northeast corner of the township was founded in 1754, Rev. Jacob F. Schertlein was the first Lutheran minister, Rev. R. Kidenweiler was the first Reformed minister.

EDUCATION. The first schools were established as soon as the first settlements were made, the schools of the township are making the same progress as in the surrounding townships, term is 7 months.

VILLAGES. SEIPSTOWN, founded in 1820, contains stores, hotel, church, post office. Population, 1900, 200. HYNEMANSVILLE, founded in 1740, is in the central part, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 100. SEIBERLINGSVILLE, founded in 1790, contains a store, hotel post office. Population, 1900, 25. NEW SMITHVILLE, founded in 1812, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 30. WERLEYSVILLE, founded in 1838, contains a store, hotel etc. Population, 1900, 30.



## CHAPTER X.

### County Seat and Boroughs.

ALLENTOWN. The only city in Lehigh county is the county seat, Allentown, the Queen city of the Valley, was founded in 1762 by James Allen from whom it received its name. The first settlement was however made in 1751,

is beautifully situated on the west banks of the Lehigh river and the mouths of Jordan and the Little Lehigh creeks. Is beautifully laid out, the streets run north and south, east and west, crossing each other at right angles, Hamilton street running east and west is the principal thoroughfare and over two miles long. It has a fine public square at 7th and Hamilton streets formerly called Centre Square, now called Monument Square on account of the beautiful monument erected there to the memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War, 1861-65.

The high flood of 1841, the failure of the Northampton Bank in 1843 and the great fire of 1848, is known as the disastrous decade, out of which the city like a magic sprung forth and was more substantially built. The building of rail roads helped to advance the growth of the city. Among the public buildings are the Court house, banking buildings, business houses, market house, fine hotels, Opera houses, Hospital, fine large public school buildings, the Fair Grounds and Buildings of the Lehigh county Agricultural Society and Cemeteries.

MANUFACTORIES. The city has many and various kinds industries, among which are the following; furnaces, foundries, wire mills, boiler works, silk mills, breweries, thread mills, cigar factories, carriage factories, shoe factories, fire brick and building bricks, flour mills, machine shops, planing mills, oil refineries, blank book manufactory, furniture factories, etc., which give employment to many people.

NEWSPAPERS. The oldest paper published in the county is the UNABHAENIGE REPUBLIKANER, established in 1810 by C. J. Hutter, has a large circulation among the German reading public. FRIEDENSBOOTE, a German paper established in 1812 by Joseph Ehrenfried and Henry Ebner. WELTBOTE, founded in 1854 by B. F. Trexler, both of the last named papers have large circulations, the Lecha Patriot, a weekly paper founded in 1828 by John D. Roney, and the Lecha Bote, a tri-weekly founded in 1869, have been discontinued. The English papers published are the Democrat, 1837, the Lehigh Register, 1846, are two large weeklies and have large circulations, the dailies are the Chronicle and News, City Item and Morning Call, all of which have large circulations. The following papers had been published and merged into the other daily papers; Daily News and Daily Herald. Several religious papers are also published. The National Educator, 1869 by Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, an educational paper which has a large circulation among the teachers of Lehigh and neighboring counties.

**EDUCATION.** Schools were early established and instruction was given in both the English and German languages. The English teachers came from the Irish settlements, Allen township, Northampton county. Mr. Brown was the name of the first teacher known, and taken as a whole the teachers were able instructors. The schools were kept in private houses until 1773, when the first schoolhouse was erected in the rear of what is now Zion's Reformed Church, and was in the shape of an Octagon. The schools of that time were all subscription schools. A school for girls was opened in 1813, night schools were in operation from 1813 to 1840. Allentown Academy was opened in 1831, a Ladies Seminary, in 1848. By Act of Assembly, the borough of Allentown, Salisbury and Northampton townships paid \$421.71 in 1824, for the instruction of their poor children. In 1833, Allentown alone paid for the same purpose \$434.77.

The free school system was adopted in 1834, and since then the schools have made rapid progress and are at present in the front rank of the schools of the state. The schools are under the supervision of the city superintendent of schools. The high school was established in 1858. The first principal of the high school was Prof. R. W. Alpine, the first city superintendent of schools, Prof. R. K. Buehrle, the first graduating class of the high school in 1869. Muhlenberg College belonging to the Lutheran church, and Allentown Female College belonging to the Reformed church, are two well and widely known institutions of higher learning, and afford all the requirements necessary for a complete collegiate education, and the Allentown and the American Business Colleges are located in the city and are well patronized by the community.

**DENOMINATIONS.** The following religious denominations have a strong toothhold in the city, the Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterians, Baptist, United Brethren, Free Methodist, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal and Catholics, all of which have fine church edifices. The Jews, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Moravians and others are represented but have no churches of their own and worship in halls and other places.

**SOCIETIES.** There are many secret and beneficial societies which have a large membership. And the city has several of the finest bands that can be found in any city, and other fine musical organizations.

**TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.** The following rail roads terminate and pass through the city, giving it great facilities for traveling and for transportation, east, west, north and south, to New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, the coal regions and other points; the Lehigh Valley R. R. and Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. give it communication with the east and west, the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. with its branches connects it north and south, and the Perkiomen R. R. to Philadelphia. And Electric roads connects it with Bethlehem, Bangor, Catawissa, Coplay, Easton, Egypt, Emmaus, Hellertown, Macungie, Nazareth, Siegfried and intermediate points.

**HISTORY.** Incorporated as a borough in 1811, called Northampton, the name changed to Allentown in 1838, became the county seat in 1812, made a city in 1867; its limits include the township of Northampton and adjacent parts of Sal-

isbury and Whitehall townships, containing 3.14 square miles or 2011.27 acres. The first store was opened by Peter Snyder in 1794, the second store, by George Graff near the Monument Square in 1795, in a red building, which was taken possession of in 1800 by James Wilson and continued by the same until 1815 when he took into partnership Mr. Selfridge, trading as Wilson & Selfridge till 1845. The first hotel was opened in 1764 by George Wolf, the first post office established in 1812, before that time the people received their mail at Bethlehem. George Savitz, the first postmaster. First Burgess, Peter Rhoads, 1811, the first Mayor, Samuel McHose, 1867. Population, 1900, 35,416.

**CATASAUQUA.** This thriving borough is situated on the left bank of the Lehigh river, 3 miles north of Allentown with which it is connected by an Electric road, the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R.s, and the eastern terminus of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. It was founded in 1839. Population, 1900, 3,963. It derived its name from the creek of the same name which empties into the Lehigh river below the town, it is an Indian name. Incorporated as a borough in 1853.

It is busy manufacturing town, the following are the principal works; the Crane Iron works founded by David Thomas, Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, foundries; Rolling mill, Horseshoe works, Fire brick works, Planing mills, Grist mills, Gas works, Water works, Silk mills and several Newspapers.

The Religious Denominations of the town are the Lutheran, Reformed, Congregational, Presbyterians, Baptist, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical and Catholic.

**EDUCATION.** Before it was incorporated as a borough, the schools of the township were embraced in the Hanover School district, the first school within the borough was located on Race street. All the school buildings are of brick structure and of modern improvement. The High school was established in 1863, R. C. Hammersly was the first principal of the high school.

**COPLAY.** Founded in 1853, Population, 1900, 1581. Is situated on the same side of the Lehigh river as Hokendauqua, and was the seat of the Coplay iron works and has Cement works, a number of stores, hotels, churches, graded schools and the Lehigh Valley R. R. passes through it, and is connected with Allentown by an Electric road.

**COOPERSBURG.** Founded in 1818. Population, 1900, 556. on the North Pennsylvania R. R. contains stores, hotels, factories, churches, graded schools and Cooper's Stock farm. Incorporated as a borough in 1879.

**EMMAUS.** Founded in 1747 by the Moravians. Population, 1900, 1468. Is on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad and the Perkiomen Railroad, contains stores, hotels, silk mill, cigar factories, furnaces, foundry, graded schools and churches. Incorporated as a borough in 1859. And connected with Allentown by the Allentown and Emmaus Electric road.

**FOUNTAINHILL.** A sub-nub of South Bethlehem, founded in 1850. Population, 1900, 1214. Contains stores, hotels, brick yards, etc. the Electric road connects it with Allentown and Bethlehem.

**H**OKENDAUQUA. This thriving town is situated on the right banks of the Lehigh river, founded in 1854. Population, 1900, 1500. The seat of the Thomas Iron Works, has number of stores, hotels, churches and graded schools is an independent school district. On the Lehigh Valley R. R. and connected with Allentown by an Electric road.

**M**ACUNGIE. Founded in 1776 and is 4 miles west of Emmaus, with which it is connected by the Allentown and Emmaus Electric road and is its western terminus. Population, 1900, 692. Contains stores, hotels, furnace, factories, foundry, churches and graded schools, and is on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad, and was incorporated as a borough in 1857.

**S**LATINGTON. Founded in 1851 and is situated on the right bank of the Lehigh river, on the Lehigh Valley R. R. and is the eastern terminus of the Berks and Lehigh R. R. 20 miles north of Allentown, by which it is connected by the Allentown and Slatington Electric road. Population, 1900, 3773. Incorporated in 1864, contains numerous stores, hotels, water works, rolling mill, factories, several newspapers, national bank, churches and graded schools, the high school was established in 1864, H. A. Kline was the first principal of the high school. It is in the center of the Lehigh slate region and the slate quarries and slate factories where are manufactured school, mantel, blackboard, etc. of all kinds, is the principal industry of the place.

**W**EST BETHLEHEM. Founded in 1869, is situated on the left bank of the Lehigh river and Monoacay creek. Population, 1900, 3465. Incorporated as a borough in 1880, contains stores, hotels, silk mill, factories, foundries, churches graded schools. connected with Allentown by an Electric road and turnpike, and Bethlehem by a fine iron bridge.

**E**DUCATION. The schools of all the boroughs are in a fine and flourishing condition, having a regular course of study and the pupil of the high schools, passing through a four years course of study graduate therefrom and are able to enter the schoolroom as teachers or enter other vocations. The schools compare with the best in the state and are under a supervising principal, the schools are also under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Schools.



## CHAPTER XI.

### County Officers.

**COUNTY OFFICERS. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.** There are three County commissioners elected for three years, they correct the assessment or valuation of taxable property, fix the rate of the county tax. They pay the county bills by orders drawn on the county treasurer, erect the county buildings, as well as the larger bridges. They are paid \$3.50 per day actual time spent in the discharge of the duties of their office. No person can vote for more than two commissioners so as to allow the minority party to elect one commissioner.

**COUNTY TREASURER.** He is elected for three years, and cannot be re-elected to succeed himself, he receives the state and county taxes, pays the former to the State Treasurer, the latter he uses to pay such bills as are approved by the commissioners. He receives a certain percentage on all the money paid out of the treasury, which is fixed by the commissioners and approved by the auditors. He also receives a percentage on all the state tax that pass through his hands, as well as on special taxes that may come into his hands. He gives a heavy bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

**SHERIFF.** He is elected for three years and is the county's chief executive officer, he serves writs and summons of the court, suppresses serious disturbances and protect property, he sells property for debit of the owner, when execution has been ordered by the court. He makes arrests and has charge of the criminals during their trials and delivers them to the jails or penitentiary, in the smaller counties is the jailer, and with the jury commissioners he draws the juries and summons those whose names have been drawn. He gives notices of the elections by advertisements in the newspapers or hand bills. His salary is fixed by laws and are paid in fees, he gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, he cannot be re-elected to succeed himself.

**PROTHONOTARY.** He is elected for three years and is clerk of the court of Common Pleas, he makes up and keeps records of the court, issues its writs and summons and calls up the jurors and administers the oaths to the witnesses. He enters in books the judgments, mechanics liens and keeps a record of the state and national elections returns. His salary is paid in fees fixed by law.

**CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.** He is elected for three years and keeps a record of this court, calls up jurors and administer the oaths to witnesses, he has charge of laying out of roads, the granting of liquor licenses and keeps a record of all township, borough and city elections held in the county. His salary is paid by fees fixed by law.

**CLERK OF ORPHAN'S COURT.** He is elected for three years and keeps a record of the Orphan's court. His salary is paid by fees.

**REGISTER OF WILLS.** He is elected for three years, probates the wills left by citizens of the county at their death, he issues to the executors letters testamentary, and if no executor or executors have been appointed by the will, appoints administrators, issues to them letters of administration, copies the wills in books and keeps the wills safely themselves. He gives a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, he is paid by fees.

**RECORDER OF DEEDS.** He is elected for three years, records all deeds and mortgages, and his salary is paid by fees.

**CORONER.** He is elected for three years, inquires into the cause and manner of death of any person who is slain, or is accidentally killed or dies suddenly by summoning a jury of 6 men, if the jury finds any one guilty of homicide, it is the duty of the coroner's jury to commit him to jail. The Coroner performs the duties of the sheriff in case of the latter's death or removal from office, until a new sheriff is appointed. His salary is paid by fees.

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY.** He is elected for three years and is public prosecutor, conducts the trials of persons charged with committing crimes. He must be a lawyer and is paid by fees by the county.

**COUNTY SURVEYOR.** He is elected for three years and is the official county surveyor.

**JURY COMMISSIONERS.** There are two Jury commissioners elected for three years, a person can vote only for one candidate so that each party is represented. They with the sheriff draw the jurors from the list of persons selected by the jury commissioners and the judge. They receive \$2.50 for each day spent in the discharge of their duties.

**DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.** They are elected for three years and have overseer of the poor and the management of the Alms or Poor house. Their salary is \$100 per year.

**MERCANTILE APPRAISER.** He is appointed by the county commissioners for one year, he makes estimates on the amount of business done by the dealers in the county, upon which a state tax is paid. He receives 75 cents for visiting each place of business.

**COUNTY AUDITORS.** They are elected for three years and one can vote for only two of them so as to give minority party a member too, they have the disbursement of the public fund. They see that the taxes and other duties are collected and accounted for. Their salary is \$3.00 for each day they spent in the discharge of their duties.

**PRISON INSPECTORS.** They are appointed by the court and the county commissioners for one year, they have charge of the prison affairs. They receive a small salary.

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.** He is elected by the school directors of the county for three years, he has charge of the schools of the county, he holds teachers examinations and grants a provisional certificate to those that successfully pass the examination which is good for one year only, he also grants a

professional certificate to those that have acquired skill in the art of teaching, good for during his term office of three years and can be renewed without examination by him, and is good for one year under his successor. He holds the annual county Teachers Institute and local institutes, collects and transmits the reports and statistics of the schools to the Department of Public Instruction. Salary, \$1500.

**TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. ASSESSOR.** He is elected for three years and makes an assessment of the real estate and other property in the township, and reports the same to the county Commissioners, upon which all taxes are laid, prepares each year a list of all the voters of the township, a copy of which he must place on the door of the building where the elections are held. His salary is \$2.00 per day for actual work done.

**SUPERVISORS.** They are elected for one year except where otherwise the law directs, their duties are the making and repairing the roads and bridges of the township. They fix and collect a road tax to pay the expenses of the same, they represent the township in its corporate body in all things except school matters. They receive from \$1 to \$2 per day for the time spent in work and 5 per cent for collecting the road tax.

**SCHOOL DIRECTORS.** Every year two school directors are chosen who serve for 3 years, making 6 directors in all, their duties are to provide school facilities for all the children of school age in the township between the age of 6 and 21 years, they built and care for the schoolhouses and grounds, employ the teachers, fix their salaries and the length of school term at not less than 7 months, adopt the books that are to be used and make rules for the government of the schools and supervise their work. They determine the school tax to be levied for school purposes, have the right to borrow money for erecting school buildings or purchasing grounds, they receive no pay for their services.

**TAX COLLECTOR.** He is elected every year and collects the state and county tax, his commission is from 2 to 5 per cent on all the money collected.

**TOWN CLERK.** He is elected for one year and serves as clerk to the supervisors, keep the township record and the record of stray animals. This officer has few if any duties to perform and is not deemed of much importance.

**AUDITORS.** One Auditor is elected every year to serve for three years, the three Auditors meet once a year and audit the accounts of the township officers, which they post in written or printed handbills, detailing the receipts and expenditures of the township officers in different parts of the township, they receive \$2.00 a day for each day of actual duty.

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.** Each township elects two Justices of the Peace for terms of 5 yrs., commissioned by the governor, has jurisdiction anywhere within the county, issues warrants of arrest and for minor offenses inflicts punishment by fine, rarely by imprisonment, generally he sends the case to court. For light crimes he may release the prisoner on bail until court, if he cannot get bail, he must await trial in jail, for grave crimes the justice must sent the accused to jail, when he can only be released by the Judge through a writ of habeas corpus, suits for debts not exceeding \$300.00 may be brought before a justice of the peace and where his de-

cision involves not more than \$5.33 it is final, if more it can be appealed to court. Administers oaths or affirmations, acknowledges deeds and other papers, issues search warrants, authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, his pay is from fees paid by the parties interested and are fixed by law.

**CONSTABLE.** He is elected for three years, preserves the peace of the township, makes arrests upon warrants issued by the justice of the peace, takes persons to jail if committed by the justice, serves subpoenas upon witnesses, and summonses in civil suits. He makes searches of suspected premises for stolen goods, seizes and sells debtors property upon the justice's execution. He gives official notice by posters of township elections and four times a year is required to attend the court of Quarter Sessions and report violations of law of which he has any knowledge. He is paid by fees which are fixed by law.

**TOWNSHIP TREASURER.** He is elected for one year and has charge of the funds of the township and gives bail for the performance of his duties.

**BOROUGH OFFICERS, CHIEF BURGESS.** He is the executive officer of the borough, he enforces the ordinances of the Council, preserves the order and the peace of the borough. He may punish offenders by fine and short imprisonment, term is 3 years and is elected by the people of the borough.

**COUNCIL.** They are elected for three years, one third going out of office every year, they have control of the streets and sidewalks, of the nuisances, provide for the lighting of the streets, water for general use, for protection from fires, lays taxes for paying the borough expenses, may borrow money for borough improvements. The other officers are the school directors, constable, treasurer, supervisor auditors whose duties are the same as those of the township.

**CITY OFFICERS. MAYOR.** The executive officer of a city is the Mayor, his duties are executive and judicial. The other officers the Aldermen, controller, assessors, collector of taxes, street commissioner, treasurer, solicitor, health officer, police, auditors, superintendent of schools, sometimes other officers. A city is divided into wards of convenient size and the officers are similar to those of the township. The laws are called ordinances and are enacted by the select and common councils and signed by the mayor or if he has any objections to the same, he vetoes them. A city has a charter under which it operates.



## CHAPTER XII.

### Civil List.

#### Members of Congress from Lehigh county.

<sup>#</sup> The figures at the end of each name represent in which congress he served; for example, Joseph Frey, 1827-1831. 20 and 21 mean that he was a member of the 20th and 21st congress.	
Joseph Frey, 1827-1831.	20 and 21.
Henry King, 1831-1835.	22 and 23.
Peter Newhard, 1839-1843	26 and 27.
Jacob Erdman, 1845-1847.	29.
John Hornbeck, <sup>*</sup> 1847—	30.
Samuel Bridges, <sup>†</sup> 1847-1849.	30.
“ “ 1853-1855.	33.
“ “ 1877-1879.	45.
H. C. Longecker, 1859-1861.	36.
Thomas B. Cooper, <sup>*</sup> 1861	37.
John D. Stiles, <sup>‡</sup> 1862-1865.	37 and 38.
“ “ 1867-1871.	41.
James S. Biery, 1873-1875.	43.
Wm. H. Sowden, 1885-1889	49 & 50.
C. J. Erdman, 1893-1897.	53 and 54.

<sup>\*</sup>Died in office.

<sup>†</sup>Succeeded the Hon. John Hornbeck, dec'd.

<sup>‡</sup>Succeeded the Hon. Thos' B. Cooper, dec'd.

#### State Senators from Lehigh county since 1812 to the present time.

<sup>#</sup> Members under the first constitution, 1790, were elected for 3 years, under the constitution of 1838 for 3 years and under the constitution of 1874 for 4 years.	
Henry Jarrett, 1813-1815.	1 term 2 yrs.
Joseph Frey, 1817-1821.	2 “ 4 “
Henry King, 1825-1829.	2 “ 4 “
W. C. Livingstone, 1831-3.	1 “ 2 “
John S. Gibbons, 1840-43.	1 “ 3 “
Jacob D. Boas, 1846-1849,	1 “ 3 “
William Frey, 1852-1855,	1 “ 3 “
Jacob Schindel, 1858-1861.	1 term 3 yrs.
Geo. B. Sehall, 1864-1867.	1 “ 3 “
Edw. Albright, 1870-1876.	2 “ 6 “
Evan Holben, 1876-1882.	2 “ 6 “
M. C. Henninger, 1882-94. <sup>*</sup>	3 “ 12 “
Harry G. Stiles, 1894-1906.	3 “ 12 “

#### Members of House of Representative from 1813 to 1901.

<sup>#</sup> Under the Constitution of 1790 and 1838, the members were elected annually and under the Constitution of 1874 for two years.	
Abraham Rinker, 1813-1817.	4 years.
Philip Wint, 1813-1813.	4 “
Peter Newhard, 1817-1819.	2 “
Wm. Fenstermacher, 1817-22.	5 “
John J. Knauss, 1820-1822.	2 “
Geo. Eisenhard, 1823.	1 “
Samuel Mayer, 1824.	1 “
Peter Newhard, 1824-26-29.	3 “
Jacob Dillinger, 1826-1828	2 “
Geo. Miller, 1816-1828.	2 “
W. C. Livingstone, 1829.	1 “
Daniel Edgar, 1830.	1 year.
Peter Knepley, 1830-31-33.	3 “
Christian Pretz, 1831.	1 “
John Weida, 1832-1833.	2 “
Jesse Grim, 1834.	1 “
Jacob Erdman, 1834-36-37.	3 “
Alexander Miller, 1835.	1 “
William Stahr, 1835.	1 “
Geo. Frederick, 1836-1842.	2 “
Martin Ritter, 1837-38-39.	3 “
Benjamin Fogel, 1839-40-41.	3 “

Peter Haas, 1840-44.	2	"	Boas Hausman, 1872,	1 year.
Gee, S. Eisenhard, 1842.	1	"	Robert Steckel, 1872-1873,	2 "
Reuben Strauss, 1843-44-45.	3	"	James Kimmitt, 1873-1874,	2 "
M. Jarrett, 1843.	1	"	George F. Gross, 1874-1876,	2 "
Jesse Samuels, 1845.	1	"	F. B. Heller, 1876-1878,	2 "
David Laury, 1846, 59, 51, 52, 53.	5	"	Ernest Nagel, 1876-1878,	2 "
Peter Bauman, 1846-1847.	2	"	Charles Foster, 1879-1880,	2 "
Samuel Marx, 1847-1849.	3	"	Patric Boyle, 1880-1882,	2 "
Robert Klotz, 1848-1849.	2	"	Amandas Sieger, 1880-1882,	2 "
James S. Reese, 1854-1855.	2	"	W. B. Erdman, 1880-1882,	2 "
Joshua Frey, 1854-1855.	2	"	Hugh Crilly, 1884-1886,	4 "
Herman Rupp, 1856-1857.	2	"	M. B. Harwick, 1884-1888,	4 "
Tilghman Good, 1858-1860.	2	"	M. R. Schaffler, 1884-1886,	4 "
Samuel Balliett, 1858-1860.	2	"	D. D. Roper, 1886-1888,	4 "
Samuel J. Kistler, 1850-61.	2	"	Jeremiah Roth, 1886-1892 1898-1900,	8 "
W. C. Lichtenwalner, 1860-1.	2	"	H. C. Wagner, 1888-1890,	4 "
Samuel Camp, 1862-1863.	2	"	M. N. Bernhard, 1890-1891,	4 "
Nelson Weiser, 1863-1864 1865.	3	"	Alvin Kern, 1891-1896,	4 "
James F. Kline, 1864-1864 1865.	3	"	John H. Pascoe, 1892-1893,	2 "
John H. Fogel, 1866-1867 1868-1874.	4	"	Joseph C. Rupp, 1892-1896,	4 "
Daniel Creitz, 1867-1868 1869.	3	"	M. J. Lennon, 1890-1891,	4 "
Adam Woolever, 1869-1870 1871.	3	"	Perry Wannenmacher, 1891 1895,	2 "
Herman Fetter, 1870-1871	2	"	M. J. Kramlich, 1896-1898,	4 "

### Judges from 1812 to 1901.

Robert Porter, 1812-1831.	22 years.
Garrick Mallory, 1831-1836.	5 "
John Banks, 1836-1847.	11 "
J. Pringle Jones, 1847-1851.	4 "
Washington McCarty, 1851-56.	5 "
Henry D. Maxwell, 1856-1857.	1 "
John K. Findlay, 1857-1862.	5 "
John W. Maynard, 1862-1867.	5 "
J. Pringle Jones, 1867-1868.	1 "
A. B. Longaker, 1868-1878.	10 "
Edward Harvey, 1878-1879.	1 "
Edwin Albright, 1879—	

### Associate Judges from 1812 to 1874.

John Fogel, 1815-1823.	8 years.
Jacob Stein, 1823-1838.	16 "
John F. Rufe, 1838-1839.	1 "
Joseph Saeger, 1839-1840.	1 "
Peter Haas, 1840-1843. 1848-1849, 1851-1852.	5 "
Jacob Dillinger, 1843-1848. 1852-1855.	5 "
John F. Rufe, 1849-1851.	2 "
Charles Keck, 1855-1856.	1 "
Willoughby Fogel, 1856-1866.	10 "
Joshua Stahler, 1856-1866.	10 years

James Frey, 1866-1871 1871-1864.	Reuben Guth, 1866-1867. 8 years S. J. Kistler, 1868-1871.	1 year 3 " "
Jacob Erdman, 1866-1868.	2 " David Laury, 1868-1878.	8 "

\* The office of Associate Judges was abolished by the Constitution of 1871.

### County Superintendents of Public Schools.

From 1854 to 1901. Term, 3 years.

Charles W. Cooper, 1854-55.	1 year	Jacob Ross, 1862-63.	1 year
Tilghman Good, 1855-57.	2 "	E. J. Young, 1863-72.	7 "
H. H. Schwartz, 1857-60.	3 "	J. O. Knauss, 1872-93.	21 "
Tilghman Good, 1860-62.	2 "	Alvin Rupp, 1893—	

\* Salary from 1854 to 63, \$500, 63 to 66, \$800, 66 to 69, \$1000, 69 to 93, \$1300, and 93 to — \$1500 per year

### City Superintendents of Schools of Allentown.

From 1868 to 1901. Term, 3 years.

R. K. Buehrle, 1868-78.	10 years	L. B. Landis, 1881-93.	12 years
George Desh, 1878-81	3 "	F. D. Raub, 1893—	

\* Salary 1868, \$900. From 1893 to — \$1500.

### County Officers.

#### Sheriff.

From 1812 to 1901. Term 3 years.

The Sheriffs were appointed until 1830, when the office became elective.

Peter Hauck.

George Klotz.

Anthony Musick.

Charles L. Hutter.

Abraham Rinker.\*

Daniel Mertz.

Jacob Hagenbuch.

Jonatha D. Meeker.

George Wetherholt.

David Stein.

Charles Ihrie.

Joseph F. Newhard.

Nathan Weilcr.

Henry Smith.

Charles B. Haines.

Herman M. Fetter.

Jacob Holben.

John P. Miller.

Owen W. Faust.

Edwin Zimmerman.

Thomas B. Morgan.

George Bower.

Charles B. Maberry.

Frank Rabenold.

Frank Bower.

Frank C. H. Schwoyer.

Wayne Bitting.

\* Served two terms.

#### Prothonotaries.

From 1812 to 1901. Term 3 years.

John Mulhollen.

Henry Wilson.

Christian Beitel.

Charels L. Hutter.

Daniel Kremer.

E. W. Hutter.

Charles Craig.

Jacob Dillinger.

Jesse Samuels.

Daniel Mertz.

Nathan Miller.

Francis E Samuels.

James Lackey.

Isaiuh Rehrig.

Jacob S. Dillinger.

Henry Saylor.

Henry Wagner.

Tilghman D. Frey.

James Hausman.

Edwin Stein.

Rufus E. Erdman.

William H. Snyder.

John F. Stein.

#### Recorder of Deeds.

From 1812 to 1901. Term 3 years.

Leonard Nagel.

George Marx.

James Hall.

John Wilson.

William Boas.

A. Gangewere.

George Stein.

Nathan German.

Charles Gross.

Benjamin Krauss.

George S. Gross.

Joseph Saeger.

Jonathan Trexler.

Silas Camp.

John F. Seiberling.

Edwin Bieder.  
 Dallas Dillinger.  
 Joseph C. Rupp.  
 Henry J. Gackenbach.  
 Morris Stephens.  
 E. R. Benner.  
 W. Mattias Ritter.

**Register of Wills.**  
 From 1812 to 1901. Term  
 3 years.

Leonard Nagel.  
 George Marx.  
 James Hall.  
 John Wilson.  
 William Boas.  
 Samuel Marx.  
 Tilghman Good.  
 Edward Beck.  
 Joshua Stahler.  
 Samuel Colver.  
 Jacob Slemmer.  
 S. R. Engelmann.  
 E. R. Newhard.  
 Henry German.  
 E. B. Horlacher.  
 Tilghman F. Keek.  
 Obadiah Peiffér.  
 James B. Smith.  
 Henry Heilman.  
 Franklin Weaver.  
 H. F. Longecker.

**Clerks of Court of Quarter Sessions.**  
 From 1812 to 1901. Term  
 3 years.

John Mulhollen.  
 Henry Wilson.  
 Christian F. Beitel.  
 Fred. Hyneman.  
 Henry Jarrett.  
 Jacob Dillinger.  
 Henry W. Knipe.  
 Charles S. Busch.  
 W. Selfridge.

John D. Lawall.  
 Nathan Metzer.  
 James Mickley.  
 Boas Hausman.  
 George W. Hertzell.  
 J. E. Zimmerman.  
 A. L. Ruhe.  
 Joseph Hunter.  
 F. J. Newhard.  
 John P. Goundie.  
 James H. Crader.  
 Allen W. Haines.  
 Nathan E. Worman.  
 E. L. Newhard.  
 Francis Kreitz.  
 Oscar P. Werley.

**Clerks of Orphan's Court.**  
 From 1812 to 1901. Term  
 3 years.

John Mulhollen.  
 Henry Wilson.  
 Christian F. Beitel.  
 Fred. Hyneman.  
 Henry Jarrett.  
 Jacob Dillinger.  
 Henry W. Knipe.  
 Charles S. Busch.  
 W. Selfridge.  
 John D. Lawall.  
 Nathan Metzgar.  
 James Mickley.  
 Boas Hausman.  
 George W. Hertzell.  
 J. E. Zimmerman.  
 A. L. Ruhe.  
 Francis Weiss.  
 John Van Billiard.  
 Henry W. Mohr.  
 Charles B. Klein.  
 W. R. Klein.  
 L. S. Lenhart.  
 Franklin Hartman.  
 Martin Klingler.

Albert O. Strauss.  
**Coroners.**  
 From 1812 to 1901. Term  
 3 years.  
 Peter Dorney.  
 Peter Newhard.  
 Henry Weaver.  
 Daniel Mertz.  
 Andrew Knauss.  
 Benjamin Fogel.  
 Jacob Schantz.  
 Peter Miller.  
 Daniel Klein.  
 Charles Foster.  
 Jacob Marx.  
 Solomon Gangewere.

John Eisenhard.  
 Charles Troxell.  
 John Erdman.  
 Jacob Mayer.  
 Joshua Stahler.  
 Owen Saeger.  
 Owen Faust.  
 Edwin G. Martin.  
 Ephraim Yohe.  
 James Busch.  
 William H. Romig.  
 Americus V. Mosser.  
 John Osman.  
 Isreal Troxell.  
 Thomas F. Martin.  
 W. S. Berlin.  
 Howard Kramer.  
 Alfred J. Yost.  
 James Goheen.

**Treasurers.**  
 From 1812 to 1901. Term  
 3 years.  
 John Fogel.  
 Charles L. Hutter.  
 Henry Weaver.  
 Jacob C. Newhard.  
 Charles Saeger.  
 Abraham Gangewere.

Michael Eberhard.  
 John J. Krauss.  
 George Haberaeker.  
 George Rhoads.  
 Jacob D. Boas.  
 William H. Blumer.  
 Tilghman H. Martin.  
 Joshua House.  
 Charles H. Martin.  
 Ephraim Yohc.  
 Aaron Troxell.  
 Jacob Fisher.  
 Thomas Steckel.  
 William Reimer.  
 Reuben Engelman.  
 David Schaad.  
 J. Franklin Reichard.  
 Simon Moyer.  
 Daniel Bittner.  
 Peter Heller.  
 Peter Hendricks.  
 Charles Keck.  
 John J. Trexler.  
 George Kuhl.  
 Tilghman Buskirk.  
 Daniel Wannemaker.  
 John J. Schaad.  
 John R. Gosler.  
 James M. Sechler.  
 Sylvester Hartman.

#### Surveyors.

From 1814 to 1901. Term  
3 years.  
 George Eisenhard.  
 Andrew K. Witman.  
 John Sherer.  
 Jonas Haas.  
 Willoughby Fogel.  
 John Lawall.  
 Solomon Fogel.  
 Jesse Samuels.  
 Tobias Kessler.  
 Francis Weiss.  
 George Blank.

**Commissioners.**  
 From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.  
 William Fenstermacher.  
 Abraham Greishcimer.  
 John Yeakel.  
 Philip Kleckner.  
 Jacob Newhard.  
 Jacob Schaffer.  
 John Yeakel.  
 John Billig.  
 John Spagenberg.  
 John Wannemaker.  
 Abraham Schaffer.  
 Solomon Gangewere.  
 Peter Marx.  
 Conrad Knerr.  
 John Bogert.  
 John Rinker.  
 John Greenwald.  
 Joshua Frey.  
 Henry Pares.  
 Jacob Ward.  
 Casper Petes.  
 Jacob Schwent.  
 William Eckert.  
 J. Smidt.  
 Solomon Greisheimer.  
 Martin Ritter.  
 John Scherer.  
 Jacob Derr.  
 Henry Leh.  
 Philip Pierson.  
 Timothy Weiss.  
 John Yost.  
 Daniel Stahler.  
 Peter Romig.  
 Charles Foster.  
 Samuel Camp.  
 John Lichtenwalner.  
 Benjamin Breinig.  
 Samuel Knauss.  
 Peter Engelmann.  
 Daniel Hausman.

Joseph Miller.  
 John Weber.  
 Samuel Sieger.  
 John Erdman.  
 Gideon Marks.  
 Levi Dornblaser.  
 John Peter.  
 Paul Balliett.  
 George Neimeyer.  
 Daniel Bittner.  
 William Gabel.  
 Joseph Newhard.  
 Reuben Danner.  
 Jonas Hollenbach.  
 Daniel Focht.  
 Thomas Jacoby.  
 Henry Pearson.  
 Stephen Kern.  
 John Strauss.  
 Hiram Balliett.  
 Jacob A. Leiby.  
 Jesse Solliday.  
 Daniel Lauer,<sup>3</sup>  
 Alexander Singmaster.  
 Alexander McKee.  
 David L. Barner.  
 Jonathan Barrall.  
 Thomas Casey.  
 George K. Carl.  
 William F. Schmoyer.  
 John Hottenstein.  
 Charles F. Hartzell.  
 W. B. Moyer.  
 W. Stephen Knauss.  
 Daniel Schwoyer.  
 Daniel Weiser.  
 John L. Schreiber.  
 Wayne Holben.  
 Cornelius Acker.  
 Harrison Bortz.  
 Phaon Diehl.  
 James F. Jordan.  
 Milton Kurtz.  
 Stephen Neumoyer.

Richard Klotz.  
 Edward B. Neff.  
 George F. Schlicher.  
 William Brown.  
 Joseph P. Snyder.  
**Clerks of County Commissioners.**  
 From 1813 to 1901. Term  
     3 years,  
 George Rhoads.  
 John Knecht.  
 George Rhoads.  
 James Hall.  
 Josiah Rhoads.  
 Abraham Ziegenfuss.  
 Jesse Line.  
 Edward Beck.  
 Godfrey Peters.  
 Lewis M. Engelman.  
 Victor Barner.  
 Henry C. Wagner.  
 Henry W. Fusselman.  
**Auditors.**  
 From 1813 to 1901. Term  
     3 years.  
 George Eisenhard.  
 John Spangenberg.  
 John Weiss.  
 Henry Weber.  
 George Eisenhard.  
 J. Geiger.  
 John Stein.  
 John Wilson.  
 Samuel Moyer.  
 Janes Hall.  
 George Breinig.  
 Jacob Dillinger.  
 Andreas Schifferstein.  
 John Marx.  
 H. W. Kneiss.  
 Peter Kneppen.  
 Benjamin Fogel.  
 H. W. Kneiss.  
 Jacob C. Kistler.

Henry Guth Jr.  
 Joseph Frey Jr.  
 Daniel Fried.  
 Jacob Moser.  
 Charlec C. Buroch.  
 David Follweiler.  
 John Ritter.  
 George Miller.  
 Benjamin Breinig.  
 John D. Lawall.  
 Nathan Miller.  
 Charles Ritter.  
 Nathan German.  
 Herman Rupp.  
 Paul Balliett.  
 Charles L Newhard.  
 John H. Clifton.  
 George Blank.  
 Jonas Haas.  
 Hiram Schwartz.  
 Franklin J. Ritter.  
 Eli J. Saeger.  
 Samuel J. Kistler.  
 John R. Schall.  
 Daniel H. Creitz.  
 Robert Yost.  
 W. J. Hoxworth.\*  
 Charles Foster.  
 Joel Stettler.  
 Owen Schaadt.  
 George Blank\*  
 Daniel Clader.  
 Abraham Ziegenfuss,  
 Jacob Lichtry.  
 Wilson P. Reidy.  
 Solomon F. Rupp.  
 J. Winslow Wood.  
 Franklin Harwick.  
 Franklin D. Acker.  
 Alvin Diefenderfer.  
 Frank J. Peter.  
 George N. Kramer.  
 Jacob S. Renninger.  
 Astor S. Saeger.

Morris Schmidt.  
 Henry Kelchner.  
 Alexander J. Zellner.  
 H. C. Kleckner.  
 Clinton O. Fogel.  
 Charles S. Shimer.  
 Enwin Heilman.  
 Frank Brinker.  
 Milton Schantz.  
 Frank Faust.\*  
 Charles H. Kramlich.  
 Franklin L. Roth.  
 William H. Knauss.\*  
 Thomas P. Roth.  
 Alexander Fatzinger.  
 R. H. Heil.  
\* Served two terms.  
**District Attorneys.**  
 From 1846 to 1901. Term  
     3 years.  
 R. E. Wright.  
 C. M. Runk.  
 H. C. Longecker.  
 John D. Stiles.  
 William S. Marx.  
 George B. Schall,  
 Adam Woolever.  
 Edwin Albright,  
 Thomas B. Metzgar.  
 William H. Sowden.  
 C. J. Erdman.  
 M. C. Henninger.  
 Artur Dewalt.  
 J. M. Wright.  
 Marcus C. L. Kline.  
 James L. Schaadt.  
 John L. Schwartz.  
 Clinton A. Groman.

**EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.** The early justices of the peace, prior to 1804 were the following. Andrew Buchman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1784. Frederick Laubach, District of Upper Milford township, 1784. Peter Rhoads, District of Northampton and Salisbury townships, 1784. George Breinig, District of Maenngie and Weissenberg townships, 1786. Jacob Horner, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1787. Ludwig Stahler, District of Upper Milford township, 1788. Peter Kohler, District of Whitehall township, 1791. James Gill, District of Upper Milford township, 1791. Nicholas Sieger, District of Whitehall township, 1794. Abraham Buchman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1794. John Shimer, District of Upper Milford township, 1795. Henry Kooker, District of Upper Saucon township, 1795. Charles Deschler, District of Salisbury township, 1797. Henry Jarrett, District of Maenngie and Weissenberg townships, 1798. Leonard Nagel District of Salisbury township, 1798. John Van Buskirk, District of Maenngie and Weissenberg townships, 1799. Conrad Wetzel, District of Upper Milford township, 1799. Henry Haas, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1801. Ambrose Stahler, District of Upper Milford and Upper Saucon townships, 1802.

That part which comprise of what is now Lehigh county was redivided into new districts in 1804, and were numbered and called as follows: District number 4, comprising Nazareth, Bethlehem and Hanover and the justices were from 1804 to 1809, Adam Daniel, George Brader and Jacob Sweisshaupt and from 1809 to 1812 was Matthias Gross. District number 7, comprised Salisbury and Whitehall townships, the justice from 1804 to 1812, was George Yundt. District number 8, comprised Maenngie and Upper Milford townships and the justices from 1804 to 1808, were John Schuler, Anthony Stahler and Jeremiah Trexler, and from 1808 to 1812, Jacob Klen. District number 10, comprised Heidelberg and Lowhill townships and the justice from 1804 to 1812, was William Fenstermacher. District number 11, the justices from 1804 to 1812 were Daniel Saeger and John Weiss, and comprised Lynn and Weissenberg townships.

Divided again in 1812 into new districts as follows; 1st district, comprising Northampton, Salisbury and Whitehall townships and the justices were Leonard Nagel, Peter Gross, Nicholas Sieger, Charles Deschler 1812, Jacob Diehl and Anthony Murich 1813. 2nd district, comprising Hanover township, the justice was C. F. Beitel, 1812. 3rd district, composed of the townships of Heidelberg and Lowhill, the justice was Conrad German, 1812. 4th district, composed of Maenngie and Upper Milford townships and the justices were John Fogel, 1812 and Lorenz Stahler, 1813. 5th district, composed of Lynn and Weissenberg townships, the justice was Peter Haas, 1814. 6th district, composed of Maenngie and Lowhill townships, the justice was Henry Haas, 1814.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### List of Soldiers Furnished by Lehigh County.

**WAR RECORD.** Lehigh county, during the Revolutionary war furnished its quota of men to the Revolutionary army, and during the War of 1812 and the Mexican war, 1846-1848, the same martial spirit prevailed as in the Revolutionary war. And when the Great Civil war of 1861 and 1865 broke out the young men were just as eager for the fray as were their forefathers, and Lehigh county sent forth her full quota of men and who crowned themselves with honor and glory and many laid down their lives on many a hard fought field that the nation might live. And the same spirit prevailed in the Hispanian American war, 1898, when her sons went forth with the same alacrity as the boys of 1861 did.

During the Civil war Pennsylvania furnished 387,284 men, of which Lehigh county furnished 2851 men.

#### French and Indian War, 1754-1763.

George Wolf <sup>3</sup>  
Abraham Rinker <sup>†</sup>  
Philip Koogler  
Peter Miller  
Jacob Wolf  
Simon Lagundacker  
George Nicholas  
David Deschler  
Abraham Savitz  
George Lauer  
George S. Schmell  
Michael Rothdrock  
Leonard Abel  
Tobias Dittes  
Lorentz Hank  
Simon Bremer  
John M. Derr  
Peter Roth  
Frank Kieffer  
Jacob Mohr  
Martin Frederick

John Schreck,	John Cary
Daniel Nunnemacher	John McMichael
Peter Schwab,	John Minor
Frederick Schachler.	George Gangwere
25 men.	Stephen Fuller
Captain.	Peter Byle
Lieutenant.	Henry Powleson
<b>Revolutionary War, 1775-1783.</b>	Robert Schearer
1st Company, 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion, Colonel Arthur St. Clair, Commander.	James Sweeney
Thomas Craig <sup>3</sup>	Samuel Mann
Rudolph Burner <sup>3</sup>	John Acker
Andrew Kaehline <sup>†</sup>	Anthony Assur
Isaac Dunn <sup>†</sup>	Jacob Byle
John Craig <sup>†</sup>	Peter Bowerman
James Armstrong <sup>†</sup>	John Boyer
Thomas Park	Adam Branthuwer
Abraham Dull	Jacob Davenport
Robert Marshall	John Davis
Peter Smith	Thomas Dobbs
Abraham Horn	Evan Evans
Christian Shou-	Daniel Foulk
	Samuel Grimes
	Leonard Hau-
	William Hirke

Frederick Horn	John Schearer	Alexander Sylleman
George Huntsman	Peter Smith	Adam Yohe
Nicholas Kautzman	Peter Standley	Conrad Smith
George Kuhns	George Sterner	John Kestler
Leonard Labar	Robert Wilson	James Symonton
John Mann	John Shannon	Michael Kress
Lawrence Mann	Philip Smith	Andrew Kiefer
Conrad Menges	David Stinson	John Dufford
Jehn Mock	James Thompson	Jacob Weidknecht
Leonard Nagel	Jacob Weiss	George Frey
George Phass	Felty Yeisley	Henry Bush
Stephen Prang		Peter Bush
Conrad Rusarch		Peter Blyer
Jonathan Richard		Peter Lehr
Timothy Roger		Peter Fress
Josiah Crane		Abraham Peter
Butler Crist		Laurence Erb
Alexander Cunningham		Isaac Shimer
Peter Daily		Henry Althouse
John Darling		Christian Rodt
David Darling		John Ross
Evan Davis		John Bush
Daniel Diehl		Paul Reiser
John Docker		Isaac Berlin
Peter Fleek		Jacob Engler
Henry Freedley		Joseph Keller
Philip Groob		Fred Wilhelm
John Hindman		Frederick Wagner
Ludwig Hoffman		Henry Fretz
John Hubler		Henry Straup
Jost Martin		Christian Harpel
Charles King		Henry Weidknecht
Michael Kuhns		Adam Weidknecht
Melchior Labar		George Edinger
Christiau Miller		Peter Kern
Matthias Miller		Anthony Frutchy
David Minton		Philip Bosh
Robert Morey		Barnett Miller
Samuel Ney		John Harpel
Jacob Powells		Joseph Martin
Thomas Ramsay		John Arndt
Daniei Reyley		John Wolf
Abraham Rinker		James Hynshaw
Thomas Schafler		Jacob Andrews
	91 men.	
	Baxter's Battalion.	
	John Arndt *	
	Peter Kichline †	
	Robert Scott	
	Jacob Kichline	
	Daniel Lewis	
	John McFerren	
	Jacob Wagner	
	Henry Wolf	
	Henry Fatzinger	
	Daniel Sehler	
	Benjamin Depui	
	Henry Unangst	
	James Ferrill	
	George Essig	
	Valentine Yent	
	Jacob Miller	
	Andrew Hejster	
	Thomas Seybert	
	Joseph Stout	
	Martin Derr	
	Methias Steittinger	
	Philip Arndt	
	Elijah Crawford	
	Peter Richter	
	John Middagh	
	Robert Lyle	
	Samuel McCracken	
	Michael Kehler	
	Isaae Shoemaker	
	Christian Stout	

Conrad Bittenbender.	John Wilson.	Jacob Schwenk
John Shuck.	Benjamin Raser.	Daniel Keik
Frederick Rieger.	John Stettler.	Joseph Keider
Lewis Collins.	Christian Seip.	Solomon Brobst
William Warrant.	Peter Keichline.	Abraham Moyer
Henry Wolf, Sr.	Leonard Nagel.	James Yundt
Samuel Correy.	William Weaver.	Benjamin Shoemaker
Henry Bush, Jr.	John Weal.	Daniel Hillman
Isaac Koon.	David Houck.	James Kinkinger
Joseph Minim.	Henry Stattler.	Peter Hoff
Jacob Transfeeter.	Henry Ebner.	Henry Brobst
Adam Bortz.	Adam Gudeknecht.	Henry Amheiser
Jacob Kreidler.	David Huber.	George Floats
Jacob Chase.	William Keiper.	George Kentz
	George Mertz.	Adam Keller
88 men.	Matthias Schwenk.	Pitkin Minor
Captain. + 1st Lieutenant:	Jacob Seip.	Abraham Beidelman
+ 2nd Lieutenant.	John Good.	Abraham Keiper
Total number of men furnished during the Revolutionary War. 180.	Samuel Horn	Daniel Bickel
	Abraham Derr	Jacob Keiper
War of 1812.	Andrew Klotz	John Boyer
5th Company, 2nd Light Infantry.	William Keichline	Joseph Rose
John Ruhe.*	George Spiner	John Frain
Jacob Blumer.†	Jacob Gossler	Nicholas Moyer
S. Fatzinger.	Charles Weaver	Daniel Rhoads
William Miller.	Henry Gross	George Litzenberger
William Dobbins.	William Ginkinger	Philip Kuntz
George Kauffman.	Henry Reichard	Charles Hauer
Isaac Gangwere.	John Wagner	Peter Hoffman
John Mohr.	John Reep	Henry Hartman
Daniel Schwander.		George Fisher
John Miller.	1st Company of Riflemen	Henry Good
Andrew Keiper.	Pennsylvania Militia.	Jacob Long
John Klotz.	Abraham Gangwere*	Matthias Eline
Charles A. Ruhe.	Daniel Moyer†	Peter Laudenschlager
George Haveracher.	Jacob Newhard‡	George Henry
Peter Biery.	Jacob Stein	David Hubertine
Peter Keiper.	John Dull	Gottlieb Fught
Jacob Mickley.	Daniel Quier	Thomas Gangwere
Daniel Keiper.	Jacob Quier	Henry Acker
Barthold Balliett.	Joseph Long	Saeob Shivry
Jacob Mohr.	Joseph Nagel	William Shriver
Jacob Honek.	Daniel Quear	Gabriel Woodring
Charles L. Hutter.	Daniel C. Daniel	John Flexer

James Hamor  
 John Miller  
 Jacob Frack  
 John Schantz  
 John Guishler  
 George Hill  
 Michael Freyman  
 Solomon Rownholl  
 Adam Highleager  
 Frederick Heller  
 Peter Minnich  
 Henry Rice  
 George Breder  
 Isreal Troxell  
 John Caldwell  
 Henry Fatzinger  
 John Ehrhard  
 Henry Hering  
 Henry Kemmerer  
 John Laudenschlager  
 George Besh  
 John Diehl  
 John Besh  
 Michael Good  
 Jacob Reichenbach  
 Michael Druckenmiller  
 John Nerfer  
 Jacob Nagel  
 John Miller Jr.  
 Cornelius Reinholt  
 William Sebleifer  
 Frederick Rider  
 Peter Kuntz  
 Henry Rish  
 Henry Snyder  
 George Herner  
 Peter Scip  
 Peter Ebenrider  
 Jacob Koch  
 Jacob Erich  
 Elias Kiefer  
 Jacob Hower  
 Jonathan Ott  
 John Flower

Jacob Mushlitz  
 Michael Sentel  
 Philip Nagel  
 Conrad Well  
 Jacob Hillegass  
 Henry Schantz  
 George Wetzel  
 John Snyder  
 Michael Poe  
 George Lehr  
 Conrad Rau,  
 Abraham Luckenbach  
 Jacob Schantz  
 Jeremiah Heller  
 Solomon Good  
115 men.  
 18th Section of Riflemen.  
 Abraham Rinker.\*  
 Peter Knauss  
 Peter Lehr  
 Jacob Marek  
 John Strauss  
 John Shiffert  
 George Nunnemaker  
 Conrad Stahl  
 John Keek  
 Ferdinand Woedring  
 Henry Bower  
 Daniel Siegfried  
 Henry Hartzel  
 George Mayer  
 Adam Smith  
 Jacob Hartzel  
 John Reinbold  
 Solomon Lucas  
 George Strauss  
 Jacob Yohe  
 Christian Deily  
 Adam Hartzel  
 Peter Steinberger  
 Conrad Kerschner  
 Charles Dull  
 Solomon Kleckner  
 John Whiteman

Michael Shoudt  
 Henry Nunemaker  
 David Keck  
 Michael Lehr  
 Adam Lehr  
 Adam Mensch  
 Andrew Hartzel  
 Jonathan Diefenderfer  
 Jacob Deily  
 Nathaniel Yost  
 Jacob Whiteman  
 George Moritz  
 Solomon Hartzell  
 Jacob Gordon  
 Adam Good  
 George Horlacher  
 Lewis Kunkel  
 Jacob Beidelman  
 Adam Hicker  
 Michael Lower  
 Henry Swander  
 Daniel Fetzer  
 George Schaffer  
 John Billig  
 Daniel Eschenbach  
 George Bortz  
 Frederick Newhard  
 Jacob Steinberger  
 Jonas Spangler  
 Adam Sherer  
 Jacob Bachman  
 John Rau  
 Peter Klotz  
 John Ealer  
 Peter Mensch  
 Henry Frantz  
 Peter Moll  
 Peter Cook

65 men

Light Horse Company.  
 Only partial list is given,  
 as the muster roll has not  
 been preserved.

Peter Ruch.\*  
 William Bous.†

Peter Good	John W. Morrison	Jacob Place	
James Seagus	Jacob Hartzel	Frederick Horenman	
Peter Troxell	Henry Barrett	Sylvester Kincaid	
Solomon Steckel	William Brady	Anthony Vanetter	
John Deichman	Jonas Hoekman	Robert Impson	
Peter Burkhalter	George Rape	Isaac Steel	
Michael Frack	John Ward	John Beard	
John Swartz	John Young	John Lowman	
Jacob Schreiber	George Nolf	John Stine	
Daniel Leisering	Jacob Bunstein	Philip Keeter	
Peter Leisering	Adam Young	Henry Miller	
13 men		Cornelius Van Horn	
Captain Dornblaser's Co.			
Not all the members of the company were from Lehigh county, but from Northampton and Pike counties.			
John Dornblaser,*	George Willower	Joseph Cooper	
John V. Bush,†	Joseph Wimmer	John Clark	
John Winters	Leonard Kehler	Jacob Arndt	
David Smith	Daniel Kehler	Conrad Ehrie	
John Hartzel	John Stauffer	Henry Myer	
Nicholas Feil	Jacob Gangwere	Dewald Fisher	
Samuel Stocker	Lawrence Nye	John Klinetrup	
Isaac Saylor	Joseph Steiner	Thomas Pasty	
John Dietz	Peter Hahn	John Schwenk	
Peter Snyder	George Myer	Christopher Smith	
John Ostertack	Jacob Keyser	John Huston	
Joseph Shaffer	Jacob Swartwood	Samuel Reese	
Samuel Hollert	Philip Fisher	Peter Strunk	
Conrad Walter	John Crawford	Garrett Coolbaugh	
David Stocker	David Shebherd	Barnet Bunnel	
Abraham Miller	David Evans	John Adams	
Freeman Price	John Barr	Samuel Vandemark	
J. Hutmacher	Leonard Kester	John Howe	
Christian Wineland	Obed Morris	William Vansickel	
Jacob Stocker	Adam Barr	Levi Cortright	
Jeremiah R. Holman	William Bureau	George Watson	
Andrew Nye	Samuel Snell	107 men	
Daniel Miller	John Grover	Captain, 1st Lieutenant,	
George Hahn	George Serfass	2nd Lieutenant,	
Peter Schick	Jacob Christman	Number of men furnished during the war	
Frederick Gerys	John Mack	of 1812, 353.	
John Winner	George Miller		
Frederick Fenner	James Brewer		
	Jacob Merwine		
	George Rinker		
	Alexander McGammon		
	John Faulk		
	Peter Jayne		

During the Mexican War of 1845 and 1848 not many volunteers went forth from our county, because mostly of them came from the Southern States on account of their nearness to the seat of war. Among those that went from Lehigh county was Henry C. Longecker who served as lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment under General Winfield Scott in his campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mex. Ico, taking part in all the battles leading to the capture of the city by Gen. Scott. Lieutenant Longecker, afterwards served as colonel of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861 and 1865 and acquitted himself with gallantry and honor.

### THE CIVIL WAR 1861 and 1865.

Allen Guards. Three months service, mustered in April 18, 1861.

Thomas Yeager\*  
James M. Wilson†  
Joseph T. Wilt‡  
John E. Webster  
Solomon Goble  
Daniel Kramer  
Charles Dietrich  
Milton H. Dunlap  
Gideon Frederick  
William G. Frame  
James Geidner  
John Houck  
Joseph Hettinger  
J. F. Wilt  
William Wolf  
Ignitz Cressor  
Norman H. Cole  
Henry W. Derr  
William Early  
Nathan R. Fuller  
Edwin Gross  
George F. Henry  
Nathaniel Hillegass  
George Hoxworth  
Edwin M. Hittle  
William Kress  
Martin W. Leisenring  
Edwin H. Miller  
Charles A. Peiffer  
William Ruhe  
George W. Rhoads

Samuel Schenck  
Charles A. Schiffert  
Lewis G. Seip  
John F. Uhler  
Allen Wetherheld  
William Wagner  
Benneville Weyandt  
David Jacob  
George W. Keiper  
Franklin Leh  
Henry McNulty  
Jonathan W. Bieber  
Ernest Rothman  
John Romig  
Henry Storch  
M. H. Sigman  
Adolphus Scheidler  
Ernville Scheidler  
David Weiss  
Joseph Weiss

51 men

Company I, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mustered in April 20th 1861.

William Gouglar\*  
E. P. Rhoads†  
Benjamin C. Roth‡  
Edwin G. Mensch  
Noah Trumbore  
Mahlon Frick  
Charles Mertz  
Augustus Ebert  
James Albright  
Wellington J. Blank  
Anthony Behler

Nelson Christ  
Tilghman Dennis  
Perry Egge  
Abeile Heelman  
Henry Fried  
Henry Trumbore  
Daniel C. Miller  
Julius Benkert  
Tilghman Albright  
Henry A. Blumer  
Daniel Bechtel  
David Bergenstock  
William Desh  
John Eichel  
William Ginginger  
Henry Guth  
William H. Gaumer  
Jonas Heldt  
Peter Huber  
William Hillard  
Charles Haines  
David Hardner  
Thomas Keek  
Solomon Kramer  
William Kleckner  
Henry Keiper  
Thomas Laubach  
Tilghman Miller  
Henry Mohr  
William J. Moyer  
John Nunnemannacher  
Andrew Nagel  
Peter Remmel  
Tilghman Ritz  
Edward Remmel

Richard M. Saeger	William Semmer	William Keiser
Charles Schwenk	Morgan Richards	Samuel Lockwood
James Stuber	Richard Wilson	Thomas Lewellyn
Franklin Trexler	Granville Hangans	John Morrison
Walter Van Dyke	William Miller	Lewis Mauley
Abraham Worman	Samuel Barrows	Cornelius McGee
Franklin Wasser	Hugh Clement	Joshua McHose
Willoughby Gummer	Richard Crogan	John Patrick
Oliver Hiskey	Henry Detweiler	William Paul
William P. Harris	Daniel Daniels	Wilson Rohn
Ellis Hammersley	James Elliott	Joshua Schwab
Martin Hackman	Benedict Fouldran	James R. Snyder
Charles Hackman	John Grate	William Schlosser
Henry Haldeman	John Hopkins	Stephen Smith
Lewis Kochler	Francis Henry	David A. Tumbler
Fraklin Keek	Robert Hammersley	Charles Vonland
Melchior Konald	Joseph Jones	Robert Williams
Alonzo Kuhns	John Kane	Abraham Wolf
Benjamin Kleckner	Edwin Keiser	William H. Panley
Zomes Leiser	Tilghman Leister	David Ruse
Henry Miller	Peter Leister	Augustus Ritter
Charles Miller	William H. Meyers	William T. Snyder
James McCrystal	Charles H. Michael	William H. Sattenfuse
Daniel Nennenmacher	John McCloskey	Samuel Smith
Jesse Oehs	John McHecker	Henry Steinberger
Edwin Roth	Levi Stubler	James Vansyschell
Lewis Rehr	Tilghman Miller	Frank H. Wilson
James Seip	Charles Nolf, Jr.	William Werley
Christian Stahley	William Williams	Francis Xander
Joseph Steele	Henry Stresser	James Young
Joseph Smith	Samuel Arthur	89 men
Henry Trexler	William Baumeister	Company G., 40th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Three years service, Mustered in Aug. 17th 1861.
George Wenner	Levi Craft	Lewis Arnold
Henry Wagner	Michael Cooney	W. R. Thomas
<b>81 men</b>		
Company D. 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Mustered in April 24th 1861. H. C. Longecker, Colonel, Wm. H. H. Hangen, Lieutenant Colonel.	Isaac Davis	Joseph Mitchette
G. D. Hand,*	Evan Edwards	Robert Wilson
C. A. G. Keek, <sup>x</sup>	Henry Eckenberger	Daniel Davis
Enoch Phillips, <sup>y</sup>	John Graham	Morgan Edwards
	William Hopkins	John Moore
	James Hughes	Robert E. Williams
	James Hetthenson	Hugh Lyons
	Jacob Hacker	
	Edward Kramsic	
	Lorentz Kick	

Wallace Price  
 John Leo  
 David Bachman  
 Alexander Donegle  
 Andrew Sinaly  
 George Hasson  
 James McQilleen  
 Isaac Davis  
 Edward Cramsie  
 William McMonagle  
 John Patrick  
 John J. Davis  
 John H. Price  
 Daniel Desmond  
 John McQuillen  
 Daniel Dyer  
 John Cannon  
 Philip Hill  
 John Kilpatrick  
 James McLaughlin  
 Patrick Reily  
 W. S. Thompson  
 Patrick Sullivan  
 Philip Gallagher  
 James Adams  
 Cordy Patrick  
 Edward Mullen  
 H. W. Ebret  
 Jeremiah Keef  
 Solomon J. Rowe  
 William McGonegle  
 John Brown  
 William Pritchard  
 David McCandless  
 John A. Richards  
 Frank Ward  
 John Blair  
 Thomas Mooney  
 James McCracken  
 John Reed  
 Samuel Zellner  
 John McFadden  
 Benjamin Beidelman  
 Thomas McMurtrie

Elias Beidelman  
 James McClellan  
 John McMurtrie  
 Edward Rogers  
 57 men  
 47th Regiment, Pennsylvanian Volunteers. Three years service. Mustered in from August 17th to September 20th 1861.  
 Colonel, T. H. Good, Lieutenant Colonel, C. W. Abbott, Majors, Wm. Causler, Levi Stuber, J. W. Fuller, W. H. R. Hangen  
 James Van Dyke, Fraucis Z. Heebner, W. H. Ginkinger.  
 Company B.  
 E. P. Rhoads\*  
 H. A. Halteman†  
 Allen G. Balliett‡  
 William H. Kleckner  
 Thomas F. Gourwine  
 T. Bergenstock  
 Charles E. Miller  
 Edwin G. Minnich  
 R. A. Hillard .  
 Allen Gaumer  
 John Houek  
 Franklin Fatzinger  
 Oliver Hiskey  
 Matthew R. Tuller  
 John Eisenhard  
 Charles H. Knauss  
 T. Reinsmith  
 Harrison Geiger  
 Allen J. Reinhard  
 Francis H. Strachley  
 John A. Darrohn  
 Thomas Miller  
 Francis Xander  
 Henry Strominger  
 Alfred Eisenbrown  
 G. Assenheimer  
 John Apple  
 William Bieber  
 Jacob Bast

Frederick Bohlen  
 Henry Beltz  
 H. Bergenstock  
 G. Chamberlain  
 Ephraim Clader  
 John Dingler  
 Solomon Diehl  
 Perry Eggaye  
 Peter Ferber  
 George Funk  
 Evan Geidner  
 John Graver  
 Charles Bachman  
 Henry H. Kramer  
 Daniel G. Gehrhard  
 Valentine Fisher  
 George J. Weiss  
 Henry Storch  
 Henry A. Schwartz  
 Lewis H. Seip  
 Aaron Fink  
 Jesse Remmel  
 James Hamilton  
 Adam Garrett  
 John D. Albright  
 Cornelius Acker  
 Jacob Apple  
 H. Bergenstock  
 Alexander Blumer  
 Lewis H. Brong  
 Josiah Braden  
 James Barry  
 Thomas Cope  
 George Deal  
 Joseph Danohn  
 Ambrose Detrick  
 John Flemming  
 John Fries  
 Edwin Fink  
 William Geist  
 William Gangwere  
 W. H. Ginkinger  
 Daniel E. Hettle  
 John Horn

Joseph Housman	Charles Labold	W. H. Smith
Alvin J. Hartzell	Albert Miller	Barelay Smith
Peter H. Halteman	Barnett Morgan	Franklin B. Smith
William H. Hilliard	Levi Martin	Charles Studley
James A. Jackson	Joseph Mentz	Hiram Schaffler
Thomas James	Charles A. Martiu	Franklin Sieger
Allen L. Kramer	John T. Nixon	James Springer
Levi Knerr	Allen Newhard	Francis Stuber
Howard King	Charles Pfeiffer	John Schimpf
William Keru	Obidiah Pfeiffer	George Smith
Leander Labar	Tilghman Ritz	Thomas Steffen
Josiah R. Lentz	Peter Remmel	David Steffen
John D. Lansteren	Edwin Remmel	Charles Trexler
Samuel Lutz	George Rich	Christian Ungerer
George Mennig	Samuel S. Rogers	Martin Van Billard
Dennis Miller	J. D. Rabenold	Nelson Wilhelm
Henry Miller	Edwin Reichard	Harrison Wieand
Luther Mennig	Franklin Rhoads	William Wieand
Philip Metzgar	George Shaneberger	Benjamin Wieand
Conrad Meirknecht	John E. Shaffer	Franklin Young
George Nunnemacher	Isaac N. Smith	Daniel Young
Andrew Osmru	Benjamin Smith	190 men
Henry Pauley	William Smiley	Company F. From Cata-
Edwin Pammer	Casper Schreiner	asauqua.
George Reichard	Aaron Serfass	Henry S. Hart*
Christian Reinhard	Charles Siegfried	Edwin Gilbert†
Allen P. Rhoads	Wijllam Stuber	George W. Fuller‡
Ernest Ruttman	August C. Scherer	Henry H. Bush
Nathan George	Charles Swenk	Thomas F. Lambert
Franklin Hiskey	Joseph Smith	Richard H. Schwab
Thad. Heckworth	Charles Savity	John L. Jones
William H. Hillard	Allen W. Trexler	Albert H. McHoe
Francis Z. Hubuer	James Tice	James W. Fuller
Levenas Hedrick	Oliver Van Billard	Benjamin F. Bush
George Jacob	Charles Wagner	F. Longenhagen
John Johnson	William J. Weiss	Spencer Tettermer
John King	John Wieand	Martin O'Brien
Henry Knauss	Abraham Wolf	Walter Moyer
Henry Kramer	Dallas Xander	James E. Patterson
Phaon Kein	Josepe Young	Joseph H. Schwab
Alonzo Labar	Henry Reinhard	Franklin Arnold
Martin Leisenring	Joseph Repshar	David Tombler
James F. Liegen	Haldeman Reymond	Peter Andreas
James Lutz	John Seislove	David A. Akroth

Henry Buss	Addison R. Geho	Franklin Mensch
Philip Bohner	Joseph Gross	Sydney J. Miller
Stephen Beers	William H. Hallenbach	V. Minnenberger
Godfrey Betz	Joseph Hessler	Peter Moser
Alfred Biege	Joseph Heckman	Joel Michael
P. Bartholomew	Henry Hummel	Daniel Newhard
Charles Buss	Joseph Hunicker	John O'Brien
W. H. Bartholomew	L. Hultzheiser	Edward Reinsheimer
Augustus Eagle	Edwin Haldeman	Francis Roth
James Tait	James Johnson	Charles Rohrbacher
Joseph J. Lilly	Abraham Jassum	Edward Remaly
John W. Heberling	Isaiae C. Jacoby	Matthew Smith
William H. Glacee	Philip King	Joseph Savitz
William H. Funk	George Kline	Reuben Siegfried
Preston M. Rohn	William Kuntz	Samuel Smith
Joseph H. Walk	Owen Kern	Thomas A. Smith
Geo. H. Longenhagen	John C. Collins	Gottlieb Schrum
Rubert Cunningham	John H. Crotto	Llewellyn J. Sleppy
James M. Bush	Michael Deibert	John G. Snyder
Augusss F. Eberhard	William Ebert	Jefferson Kepner
W. H. Van Dyke	Joseph Ebertz	John Laub
James Ritter	William Eisenhard	J. Laudenschlager
Simon P. Kiefer	Martin C. Frey	Alfred Lynn
David Andrews	Frederick Fisher	Tilghman Lehr
George Armsberg	William H. Fried	Lawrence McBride
Hiram Beidleman	Amandas Fritz	Joseph Mersch
William Barnhart	Joseph Geiger	George Moll
Abraham Bauder	Preston Gettys	Uriah Moyer
Faustin Boyer	Rainy Grader	Philip McCue
E. Bartholomew	Isaac Jacoby	John Merkoffer
Ernest Bender	William Jordan	Peter Moser
William Clader	Edwin Jassum	Albert Newhard
John Curran	William H. Jackson	Michael O'Brien
William Christ	George Kerchner	Thomas B. Rhoads
Frederick Coulter	Reuben Klein	Griff Reinhard
Samuel Dankel	Nicholas Kuhns	Aaron Roeder
Frederick Engel	George King	Matthew Snyder
Augustus Engel	Charles King	David Schaffer
Henry Falk	J. K. Longenhagen	Samuel Snyder
George W. Frame	Peter S. Levan	Francis Schaffler
Orlando Fuller	John Lucky	Lucien Schroeder
David A. Frey	Emery Lindster	John G. Seider
John Guth	James Lilly	John Schreek
Thomas B. Glick	Franklin Laubach	Robert M. Sheetz

Michael Smith	Benjamin F. Schwartz	Malrai Faust
Peter Shireman	Frederick Wilt	Joseph Fischer
Franklin Siegfried	Constant Losch	William C. Frame
James Troxell	William Hauser	James Gaumer
Jacob Scholl	Solomon Becker	Preston B. Good
James A. Trexler	Solomon Wieder	John Great
George Youss	William N. Smith	Henry C. Gracely
Gilbert Whiteman	Richard Arnbruin	John J. Harte
John P. Weaver	William Buskirk	Max J. Hallmeyer
James M. White	Benjamin Bortz	George T. Henry
John Weiss	C. W. Huntzberger	Henry Henn
Ambrose Wesner	Charles A. Henry	Levinus Hillegass
Hiram Werkheiser	James W. Crades	Henry J. Hornbeck
Conrad Warneck	D. K. Diefenberfer	Philip Hower
Franklin H. Wilson	John Pratt	Jacob Rollinger
Adam Wuchter	John G. Helfried	George P. Butz
John Whorley	John W. Click	Hiram Brobst
Levi Werner	Harrison Guth	David Buskirk
William H. Moll	George Hepler	Jacob Beidleman
W. H. Moyer	John Kneller	Alfred Boynton
William Oilhouse	Nelson Coffin	Edwin Crader
Henry Soltzman	R. M. Fornwald	Charles Carter
Harrison Lilly	Allen Wolf	Jacob Diehl
Charles H. Michael	James Guidner	Lewis Dennis
William Reiser	Daniel Anspach	Alpheus Keek
Levi H. Getter	Peter H. Bernd	Henry Daisor
Willirm H. Heberling	Jacob Blank	William L. Eschbach
George W. Hatter	Jeremiah Bernhard	Milton A. Engelman
John F. Haldeman	John Brensinger	Francis Everett
Osborne Hauser	William L. Borger	Peter G. Fegeley
William Herman	Johu Barton	William Frick
William A. Hauser	Joseph Barber	Ferdinand Fisher
181 men		
Company C.	Jacob H. Bowman	Henry Gelter
Charles Mickley*	John Becker	Franklin T. Good
John J. Goebel*	Adam Bachman	William Gupitill
Thomas B. Leisenring†	Thomas K. Crader	William Geissinger
William H. Stettler	John Curran	William Heitz
Charles A. Hackman	Timothy Deterline	Ed. H. Hunsberger
Henry T. Dennis	Timothy Donahue	Jonathan Heller
Jacob Worman	Benjamin Diehl	Cornelius Heist
Daniel Mertz	Henry Doll	Solomon Hillegass
Martin H. Hackman	Charles Eekert	Franklin Heffert
James Crader	William Eberhard	John Heil
	Mantes Eisenhart	Jacob Hay

John E. Helfrich  
 Charles Kaufman  
 William Keck  
 Lewis Keiper  
 George Knauss  
 John Kremmill  
 William Kennedy  
 John Kuntz  
 D. Leibensperger  
 William Leiby  
 George W. Lightfoot  
 John Lasker  
 Charles Moyer  
 Wellington Martin  
 Frankliu C. Mertz  
 William Martin  
 Henry Meyer  
 Orlando Miller  
 Barney Montague  
 John R. Moody  
 Daniel Mead  
 James Noddins  
 Condy O'Donnell  
 Moses Peter  
 Henry Rice  
 George Reber  
 William C. Reinsmith  
 J. W. H. Stronninger  
 Ambrose L. Schultz  
 Christian Smith  
 Charles Stem  
 Frederick L. Jacoby  
 Daniel T. Keiser  
 Allen P. Kemmerer  
 James H. Knerr  
 William H. Kramer  
 Benjamin S. Koone  
 Jacob Knappenberger  
 Isaac Haas  
 Emanuel Loefller  
 Benjamin G. Lucas  
 George Lehr  
 John Lynn  
 Nathan Miller

Hiram Mertz  
 William H. Mertz  
 John Meissenheimer  
 Edmund Miller  
 Franklin Moyer  
 Gideon Moyer  
 William Mercer  
 Benjamin F. Neur  
 Franklin Oland  
 Aaron Peter  
 Francis Pfeiffer  
 Jenathan Reber  
 Isreal Reinhard  
 Jonas Scherer  
 Francis Stuber  
 Reuben L. Seip  
 Dauiel Sheetz  
 John Schimpf  
 Francis Schmetzer  
 Erwin Stahler  
 Walter C. Smith  
 Edmuud G. Scholl  
 Henry Smith  
 Carl Shorp  
 W. H. Trumbower  
 Luther M. Tooney  
 John A. Ulig  
 Fred. Vaughn  
 Frederick Walter  
 Edward Wieand  
 George Wooten  
 Reuben Wetzell  
 Peter Weller  
 George Xander  
 William Young  
 Jacob Stangala  
 William Sieger  
 Irwin Seheirer  
 Christian Schlay  
 Jeremiah Strahley  
 Florence Sly  
 Lewis Teichman  
 Nathan Troxell  
 Augustus Upman

J. Martin  
 Simon D. Wolf  
 Frederick Weisbach  
 John E. Webster  
 Jeremiah Westcott  
 David Wieder  
 Joseph Young  
 Engelbert Zanger  
 Henry Zeppenfelt  
 195 men  
 Company I.  
 A. G. K. Coleman\*  
 Levi Stuber†  
 Theodore Mink‡  
 James Stuber  
 William H. Moyer  
 Edwin Camp  
 Owen Kuder  
 Thomas J. Kerr  
 Isreal F. Hartzell  
 Charles H. Dankel  
 Alvin J. Hartzell  
 D. H. Nunneumacher  
 Allen Lawall  
 William H. Halteman  
 Edwin Keiser  
 Thomas Burke  
 Charles Nolf  
 Stephen Hettinger  
 Joseph Hettinger  
 Jefferson Kunkel  
 Henay Miller  
 T. W. Fritzinger  
 John W. H. Diehl  
 Joseph Kramer  
 William Frack  
 Tilghman H. Desh  
 John Benkhart  
 Frank Allenspach  
 Theodore Anderson  
 John Bush  
 John Bullard  
 William Baker  
 William Baumeister

John Burns	David C. Hawk	Oscar Miller
Augustus Colvine	George W. Hartzell	Sylvester McCabe
William H. Dreisbach	Uriah Henry	Leander Morrell
F. T. Drawbaed	Levi Kraft	Jeremiah Metz
Frederick Drester	Xavier Kraff	William McLaughlin
L. Druckenmitler	David F. Knerr	Jacob Newhard
Peter Dopstadt	Charles Klotz	Jacob Peter
Walter P. Fetzer	Ogden Lewis	Cornelius Rowan
Francis Farrall	John J. Lawall	Joseph Rockell
Owen Fetzer	Franklin Lessler	James C. Roberston
John Gross	James Lutz	Marcus Roth
Henry Guthart	Harrison W. Miller	Milton H. Stephens
A. Genstenleiter	William Martin	Levi Stein
Samuel Guth	Aaron McHose	Jacob Seber
Francis Gilden	Jesse Moyer	Henry D. Spinner
Eli K. Hunsberger	Philip Miller	Frederick Scarbecker
Granville D. Hangen	John McIntire	Gottlieb Schweitzer
Fraudis Daufer	Niholas McKeever	Samuel Smith
Allen Knauss	Samuel Moss	Charles Smith
Michael Fitzgibbons	Alfred C. Pretz	Francis Stick
Benjamini Huntzberger	George Rhoads	Jonas Snyder
Whippelt Benkhart	William Reed	Joseph Stephens
George Acher	Witliam Radeline	Isaiah Schloeter
William Burger	S. M. Rauvenbush	Clinton Sage
William Bayne	William Schwartz	Edwiu F. Trickler
Theodore Baker	Reuben Snyder	John Transue
J. Bondenschlager	David Shaffer	Isreal Troxell
John Bartholomew	Henry C. Snavely	Daniel Vansyckle
James B. Cole	Charles G. Sassaman	William Walter
John Clemmens	William Smith	Henry W. Weil
Edwin Dreisbach	Stephen Schechterly	Henry W. Weiser
John Dias	Frank Siegfried	Samuel Wirebach
Samuel Dillingham	Albert Hiller	Lewis Warner
Conrad Eckhart	William F. Henry	Nathan Xander
Joseph Freeman	Daniel Kramer	Peter Yeager
William Fenstermacher	Edwin Keiper	Henry Schlagler
Isreal Foy	Charles Kaucher	Frederick Stepoens
Charles Gross	Solomon Krecho	Peter Stockschlager
Alexander Great	Elvin Knauss	Levi Schoitt
George T. Gross	Samuel Lutz	Henry Trask
Allen P. Gilbert	Peter Lynd	John Troxell
Solomon Gross	David Lost	James Van Syckel
Charles Henry	William Mensch	Eli Wieder
Joseph Hawk	Charles Matskowsky	Harrison Weil

Gideon Weise	John Bower	Alfred Diehl
William Whipky	Peter Cope	Lewis Dipple
Daniel Wannemaker	John Delp	William Eastman
Francis Xander	E. Druckenmiller	William Frey
Joseph Yonkert	Daniel D. Daekratt	John Fersch
Thomas Ziegler	Philip W. Datzins	Joseph Freas
Frederick Ziegler	Werner Erbe	Harrison Fogely
171 men		
Company K.	Charles Fisher	Gottlieb Fiessle
George Jnnkert*	Paul Ferg	Benedict Glichler
Charles W. Abbott†	Rudolph Fisher	Lewis Warner
Matthew Miller‡	Edward Frederick	Nathan Xander
Frederick Beisel	John Gulty	Peter Yeager
Elias P. Benner	Jesse Geesey	Henry J. Schlagle
John Bischoff	Edwin Gross	Lewis G. Scip
Samuel Reineat	Jacob F. Hertzog	John G. Snyder
Peter Reinsmith	Jonas Snyder	Levi Stahley
Phaon Guth	Joseph Stephens	James Strauss
Edwin Moyer	Isaiah Schloeter	Evan Strauss
C. Weiderbach	Clinton Sage	Andrew Snyder
William Hinkel	Edwin F. Trikler	John Schimpf
Nathan Handwerk	John L. Transue	William D. Schick
David H. Fetterolf	Isreal Troxell	Matthias Gerrett
Alfred P. Schwoyer	Daniel Vansyckle	Charles Grim
George J. Scherer	William Walter	Charles Heiney
Samuel Kumfer	Henry W. Weil	Harrison Handwerk
William Landis	Henry W. Weiser	Henry Hantz
Conrad Voikamand	Samuel Wirebach	William A. Heckman
W. H. Berger	William P. Heller	Paul Houser
Manoah Carl	Edward Houser	George Hoffman
Edwin Person	John Hinderer	George Kase
John Saylor	Lewis Benner	William Keiter
Amos Slutter	Joseph Frack	John W. H. Knerr
George Kruek	William Schubard	Frederick Knell
Martin Guth	Valentine Amend	Jacob Kentzler
William Knerr	Charles Acker	William Scherer
Daniel Fritz	Peter Barkemeyer	James Sieger
Benjamin Amy	Charles Bower	John C. Siegel
William Barr	Joseph Bachman	John Schuchard
Francis Boger	William Barber	Josiah Siegler
Henry A. Breinig	Tilghman Breisch	Christopher Ulrich
M. Bornscheier	Lewis Berliner	James D. Weil
Tilghman Boger	William Carl,	Samuel Woodring
William Brecht	Francis Dankel	Samuel Wolf
	John Dottery	Benjamin Zellner

Tilghman Sourwine	Moses F. Klotz	128th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. 9 mos. service. Mustered in the 15th of August 1861.
William Snyder	Hiram Kolb	W. W. Hammersley, Lieu tenant Colonel.
Anthony Krause	Julius Landrock	Company D,
George Killmore	W. A. Leibensperger	John P. Dillinger*
John Kolb	Lewis Long	Walter Seip†
David Klotz	Amandas Long	William Miller‡
William Leonhard	Joseph Lonis	Franklin C. Wasser
Daniel Long	Solomon Long	Stephen Schwartz
Elias Leh	Jonas Metzger	William G. Moyer
George Leonhard	Peter Miller	George F. Hawk
Abraham Landis	Samuel Madder	Tilghman F. Horn
Harrison Metzger	Alfred Muthard	Abraham Worman
Lewis Miller	Martin Muensch	James Albright
John Moser	Jacob Madden	Frederick A. Boas
Lewis Metzger	William Noll	Henry A. Berger
Paul Strauss	Frederick Nessler	Henry Burger
Daniel Strauss	Elias Ready	Allen Blank
William Sterner	Henry S. Romig	Sylvester Burgen
F. Sackenheimer	Charles Richter	Dallas Dillinger
John Scholl	David Semmel	Edwin W. Fried
Alfred Smith	William Shoemaker	Daniel Fried
Henry Savitz	Lewis Wasser	William Glees
Franklin Smith	Lovi Wagner	Henry Good
Charles Stout	Christian F. Wieland	Peter Hillegass
Lewis Schneck	William Walbert	Phaon Hartman
Augustus Scheirer	193 men	J. H. B. Jarrett
Henry S' Toole	92nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Ninth Cavalry. Three years service. Mustered in the 29th of August, 1861.	
David Moesner	Company A.	
John McConnell	Samuel Schneck	George Keck
Patrick McFarland	Tilghman Miller	William D. Miller
Conrad Nagle	Daniel Becktell	John Nagle
Charles Preston	Ellis T. Hammersley	Benjamin C. Roth
Martin Reifinger	Henry H. Mertz	George Diefenderfer
Charles Resch	John Masenheimer	Frederick A. Ruhl
William Schrank	Edward G. Yeager	Ignatz Grosser
Benjamin Shoemaker	James R. Hammersley	George Hoxworth
Nicholas Hagelgans	Charles Dickson	William Sowden
Jacob Hull	Augustust Ebert	Alonzo Kuntz
Abraham Keiter	Oscar T. Hoffman	William Graver
Edward Keller	Victor Mataner	Stephen A. Henry
James E. Knerr	Richard Saeger	James S. Hoffert
John Koffler		Philip Helweid
John Holdhoff		Solomon S. Frederick
John Keiser		Victor Fahringer
	13 men	

Charles Nagel  
 Peter Romig  
 Charles Snyder  
 Jeremiah Siegfried  
 Jeremiah Transue  
 Henry Wicand  
 William Wagner  
 Richard Grauff  
 Moses L. Klotz  
 Nathan Keifer  
 Emanuel Knauss  
 J. B. Lichtenwalner  
 Henry A. Breinig  
 James A. Bieber  
 Franklin Bower  
 Mahlon H. Beary  
 Edward Bloss  
 Franklin Bloss  
 Aaron Frederick  
 James A. Jackson  
 James Lutz  
 David Maddren  
 Henry Nagle  
 Theodore Siegfried  
 William W. Weaver  
 James Wetzel  
 John George  
 Andrew Gangwere  
 Rinehart Keiffer  
 Harrison Knauss  
 William Kern  
 H. Nunenmaker  
 Henry K. Reiss  
 Daniel Schleigler  
 Henry G. Wagner  
 Joseph Yingling  
 Henry Peiffer  
 Jacob H. Sutton  
 Frederick Weaver  
 Tilghman Peter  
 Jacob Richard  
 John E. Schaffer

84 men

Company G.  
 Peter Huber\*  
 Daniel Miller†  
 James A. Lucas  
 Benjamin F. Leech  
 Preston Brock  
 Charles A. Pfeiffer  
 Reuben D. George  
 John W. Stull  
 James R. Roney  
 Milton H. Dunlap  
 Wellington Martin  
 George W. Hamilton  
 William H. Schlosser  
 Solomon H. Kramer  
 Henry Weller  
 David Hollenbach  
 Lewis Fink  
 Samuel Smith  
 Tilghman J. Keck  
 Willoughby Knauss  
 Elias Andreas  
 Robert Atreed  
 George Berger  
 Tilghman Bloss  
 Thomas J. Brader  
 J. Berkenmeyer  
 Ira Coffin  
 Albert Dorward  
 Daniel J. Dillinger  
 C. Fenstermacher  
 William Fry  
 Andrew Flata  
 Thomas F. Good  
 William A. Goranflo  
 William Haas  
 Henry Huber  
 William Kenner  
 Gabriel Kern  
 James Krum  
 Theodore Knauss  
 John Lentz  
 Henry Lucienbill  
 Daniel Moyer

David Miller  
 William H. Miller  
 Menno Miller  
 Samuel B. Parker  
 David O. Pritchard  
 William H. Reitz  
 Abraham Bechtel  
 Reuben Bittner  
 Henry W. Butz  
 Levi F. Reidy  
 Thomas J. Raynes  
 Franklin S. Ritter  
 Henry Shenton  
 Benjamin F. Smith  
 Henry Stout  
 Jeremiah Sourwine  
 Daniel Strauss  
 John P. Weaver  
 Daniel Weiss  
 Henry Richard  
 William J. Richard  
 Griffith Schindler  
 William Schnerr  
 William G. Smith  
 Henry H. Snyder  
 Reuben Sorben  
 John Watt  
 Hiram Wilt  
 Thomas Zellner  
 Milton W. Beaver  
 Joseph Barriss  
 Lewis Daubert  
 Charles Diefenberfer  
 Hugh O. Davis  
 James Eli  
 Edwin Fretzinger  
 David Gackenbach  
 Aaron Krum  
 L. W. O. Goranflo  
 Mandas Henry  
 Tilghman Jacoby  
 Jeremiah Kern  
 Alfred Klotz  
 James Kunkle

Franklin J. Keck  
 Jacob Long  
 Daniel F. Mertz  
 Howard C. Manvill  
 Henry Merkel  
 Franklin Moyer  
 William Mertz  
 Emanuel Paules  
 Paul Rehrig  
 Jonathan W. Reber  
     98 men.  
 176th Regiment, drafted  
 Militia. Nine month ser-  
 vice. Mustered in Nov.  
 7th 1862.  
     Company A.  
 Levi Schmoyer\*  
 Monroe H. Miller†  
 Alexander Singmaster‡  
 J. Franklin Mertz  
 Jacob Geary  
 Amatias W. Jacoby  
 James G. Gorr  
 Edward Doll  
 Jacob Hinkel  
 Simon S. Miller  
 Henry Schmoyer  
 John Bleiler  
 Jacob Acker  
 David Bexter  
 Henry Bleiler  
 David Derr  
 William M. Flexer  
 Lewis Eisenhard  
 Levi Giering  
 William F. Seip  
 Lewis H. Reinhard  
 Jonas F. Gorr  
 Charles H. Hiskey  
 Franklin D. Schmoyer  
 Edwin Lorish  
 William H. H. Jarrett  
 John Friess  
 John Seislove  
 Reuben Ahner

Benjamin Boyer  
 Frank Christman  
 William David  
 John Eisenhard  
 Augustus Fegely  
 Stephen Fegely  
 William Gorr  
 Edward Harlacher  
 William H. Hiskey  
 James Haines  
 John H. Hoffner  
 Alfred Haaz  
 William Kehm  
 William Albitz  
 Nathan Bortz  
 John Fritz  
 David Frederick  
 Daniel Faust  
 Linneus Gripply  
 Amanda Knerr  
 L. F. Laudenschlager  
 John Mest  
 William Miller  
 Jacob J. Miller  
 James Neumoyer  
 Benneville Oswald  
 James Richard  
 John F. Romig  
 Alfred Sturk  
 Henry Schaffer  
 Stephen Wieder  
 James Weil  
 John Ruhf  
 Augustus Frederick  
 William Gorman  
 Jacob Horace  
 John P. Haas  
 John Haines  
 Carolus Haas  
 John Koek  
 Amanda Kemmerer  
 John Bernhard  
 Sylvester Engleman  
 Joshua Fritz

C. W. Fenstermacher  
 William Guth  
 Michael Kuder  
 Milton Laudenschlager  
 John Mayberry  
 Jacob Moyer  
 John Mongold  
 Charles H. Nuso  
 Moses Nelford  
 Jacob Ritter  
 William Rano  
 Amanda Stephens  
 Tilghman Schwartz  
 David Stewart  
 William Wieder  
 Josiah Rochel  
 Nathan Rickert  
 Charles Remsen  
 Peter Schiffert  
 Charles Smelsley  
 Henry Smith  
 Peter Shell  
 Jacob Sorber  
 Tilghman Wetzel  
     87 men.  
     Company B  
 Samuel D. Lehr\*  
 Daniel Knauss†  
 John L. Culberston‡  
 Franklin C. Balliett  
 B. Frank Abbott  
 Aquilla Knauss  
 John A. Long  
 John Fahringer  
 John Lehman  
 Milton J. Guth  
 Samuel Roth  
 Moses L. Schaadt  
 William H. H. Acker  
 John Beidler  
 Solomon Blank  
 William Cope  
 Alexander Kepple  
 James Kline

Nathan Adam	Daniel Kerschner	John Morgan†
Jacob Bast	Edwin Koch	Silas T. Biery
Charles Frantz	Charles Kiehline	Joseph Koch
Alfred Guth	Levi Levan	Jacob Herling
William Herman	Alfred Moyer	John Lindeumuth
William Kratzer	Tilghman Beisel	William J. Frantz
Andrew Keek	Allen J. Troxell	Henry Lorish
James Kiehline	Uriah Sanders	Isaac George
Solomon Long	Edward Steyer	Gideon Moyer
Andrew Loughridge	Alfred T. Bernhard	Charles Menuingle
Adam Miller	William Schaffer	Robert Newhard
Joseph Moyer	Edward Bauer	Heiman Peter
Milton Nunenmaker	Ferdinand Buchman	Joseph Protzellen
Daniel Roth	Benneville Bart	Henry Schaffter
Evan Strauss	John Deily	Thomas Scheirer
Lewis Schaller	Edward Y. Engelman	Philip Siegle
Esekias Wisser	Charles Frick	Reuben Snyder
Henry Schuler	Abraham Miller	Frederick Scherer
Henry Smith	John Moyer	Aaron Wenner
Peter Weaver	A Nunenmaker	Henry Lauer
Henry Lehr	Edwin J. Sell	Charles Miller
Solomon Miller	Lewis Sell	Peter Miller
William J. Minnich	Jeremiah Speigle	Patrick Nugent
Frederick Oswald	Charles Smith	Henry Oisander
John David	Madison Strauss	Jacob Roth
Alvin Fink	Daniel Taylor	Frederick Schermer
Daniel F. Fink	James A. Yeager	Isreal Schmoyer
William Fry	Elias Laser	Tilghman Smith
David D. Gilbert	Nathan Muthard	Edwin Trively
Charles Hensinger	Franklin Miller	Joseph Younkert
Thomas Hoffman	Daniel Ferver	Isaac Moyer
Samuel J. Kramer	Phaon H. Guth	Adam Miller
Tilghman Keinert	Joseph Gackenbach	Samuel Oldt
William Kerr	Michael Hauser	Willoughby Peter
Solomon Ritter	Josiah Knerr	Amandas Reinet
Aaron Beisel	Franklin Kline	Lewis Scheirer
Joseph N. Ruch	John Kuhus	Edwin Biehl
James Kuder	Daniel Pattison	Andrew Buder
James Knauss	Joel Steines	Edwin Diehl
Charles Beltz	102 men	Christian Flarkle
Aaron Fahringer	Company D.	Charles Gross
Lewis Gaumer	David Schaad†*	Moses Hauser
Daniel George	Charles L. Koch*	Jehn Herman
Henry W. Jarrett	Samuel A. Brown†	Evan Holben

Nathan Hauser	David Lauchner	Franklin Finey
Renades Kleekner	Jacob Kopple	Edward Garlich
Lewis R. Brown	Jacob Kromer	Adam Klanss
Francis Carter	Philip Horn	George D. King
Franklin Snyder	James Fucherty	Frederick Martin
William Smith	Phaon Diehl	Samuel Mack
Milton Snyder	Samuel Clader	Charles Ziegenfus
Adam Tuckert	Louis Kratzer	Henry Billard
William Wright	Stephen Keehline	John Albright
John Link	Lewis Hopper	Alfred Butz
Abraham Miller	101 men.	
Nathaniel Moll	Company E.	
Edmund Newhard	Tilghman Sleiker*	Hiram Burger
Solomon J. Rawe	Peter Graybill†	Henry Chron
Allen Roth	Henry Wierbach‡	Edward Dallas
Matthew Schwerer	John Hohe	Willoughby Egner
Moses Semmel	John Albright	Franklin Fritzinger
Philip Storm	Charles Rockel	Charles Ferguson
James Fretz	Joel Roth	John Hower
William Harmony	Larus Koch	John Hartman
William Hunt	Charles Hohe	John Johnson
John Kille	Henry Sleiker	Isaac Kloughertz
Isaac Laub	Samuel Furry	Reuben D. Long
George Loeb	Lucas Baumer	Joseph Moory
William Merkley	William Ziegler	John Boyd
Josiah Kern	William Hohe	James Crader
Jesse Wambold	Christian Neuchler	Henry Ebe
Reuben Helfrich	Frederick Binder	William Ebartz
Josiah Saeger	Charles Breisher	Edwin Gernet
Lewis Miller	James Carroll	Alfred George
Joseph Miller	John Derr	John A. Knerr
Frank Gorden	Francis Dimmel	Edward Khuuss
Alexander Brown	J. Fenstermacher	David Mack
James Bates	Samuel Faust	Tilghman Rebert
Peter Bowman	William O. Hartman	Cyrus Reifenderfer
M. Druckenmiller	George M. Hoffman	Edwin Rex
George Eisenhard	Jacob Hopper	Henry H. Rex
Anthony Fogel	Levi Knerr	Elias Schneek
William Hauser	Samuel Kern	Jeremiah Schneek
Henry Hausman	Paul Michael	Henry W. Steibling
Charles Holy	John Bergland	Henry Smith
William Wilson	William Brown	Conrad C. Wolf
Alfred Miller	David Ehrig	Valentine Wright
John Martin	Nathan Ebert	Alfred Yehl
		Samuel Yehl
		Lewis Zerfass

Elias Roth	Thomas Brauscher	Daniel Olenwine
Ephraim Schreiber	Henry Billig	Isaac Oswalt
Harrison Simons	C. Druckenmiller	Jonas Phillips
Peter Snyder	Joseph Dengler	Solomon Riegel
Tilghman Stehley	Jonas Grim	Reuben Phillips
Joseph Rickert	Henry Hartraust	Charles F. Reed
Reuben Roth	Levi Greenawalt	Harry Snyder
Willoughby Schaffer	William Henninger	Daniel Smith
Hilary Schneck	Anthony Coleman	John F. Snyder
Johu Samuel	Willoughby Camp	Benjamin Weida
John Wittmer	William Freed	Elias Zellner
Jonas Wright	Edwin Hermany	Solomon Zettlemoyer
Charles Yehl	Owen Krauss	Jacob Oswalt
William Wright	David Kistler	Benjamin Rauch
Joseph Yehl	Edwin Koenig	Thomas Ruch
Mano Rockel	Jacob Moser	Adam Rupple
Oliver Roth	John Miller	Jacob Schoedler
Moses Steininger	Robert McDaniels	Benneville Smith
Samuel Smith	Samuel Sechler	Samuel Wagoner
Josiah Steckel	Samuel Arnold	William Sicks
Matthew Winsch	Lewis Schultz	Henry Schwens
98 men	Dennis Northstein	Henry Sizelove
Company I.	Levi S. Follweiler	Charles Winderholder
Alfred F. Creitz*	Reuben Hunsicker	88 men.
Lewis Harmony†	John Shappel	Company K.
William Grosscup‡	Jacob Hartman	S. C. Lee*
Wm. H. Cassler	Samuel Follweiler	George Neitz*
Stephen Stiegerwalt	Daniel Billig	Edwin Seibert†
Levi Stiegerwalt	Jacob Brobst	Philip W. Flores‡
Manassah Behler	Charles Deppe	George G. Rodenberg
Allen Xander	Edward Everett	Daniel Schantz
Amandas Harmony	Joseph Hausman	Charles Heil
Henry B. Creitz	William Eckroth	William M. Roeder
Daniel Moose	Daniel Heintzelman	Willoughby Stoudt
David Horn	Jefferson Kunkel	Henry Bower
David Wartman	Daniel Creitz	Robert Groman
Michael Bachert	John Camp	William Williams
Owen Grosscup	Joseph Handwerk	William E. Benedict
Reuben Daubert	Samuel Knecht	Willoughby Bauder
Levinus Smith	Benjamin Kunkel	George Repp
Thomas Everett	Stephen Leh	William H. Wieand
Daniel Bachman	Samuel Loch	James F. Smith
Charles Smith	John Miller	Eugene T. Tool
Elias Herber	Lewis Miller	John F. Fegeley

Thomas F. Mohr  
 George Knoll  
 John Dice  
 Martin Ackerman  
 Benjamin Roth  
 Elias Diehl  
 Josiah Doney  
 Franklin Dieter  
 David Fisher  
 Charles Furry  
 Addison Fry  
 David Gery  
 Richard T. Jones  
 William Heil  
 John Brecht  
 Franklin Flores  
 Franklin Weidner  
 Levi Schuler  
 Charles H. Staudt  
 Joseph Koons  
 Amandas Rick  
 William Shiffert  
 John Trombauer  
 William B. Williams  
 Samuel Schaffer  
 George Schmoyer  
 Jeremiah Swartz  
 G. Laudenschlager  
 David Rudolph  
 William Sicher  
 Solomon Fritz  
 Tobias Gehrhart  
 William Knoll  
 Isaac Klein  
 David Kriebel  
 John Lewis  
 Henry Mohr  
 Amos Miller  
 John T. Roberts  
 Michael Nuss  
 Lewis Reinbold  
 Francis Schaffer  
 Edwin Weil  
 John Wolf

Nathan Seibert  
 Jacob D. Stauffer  
 Jeremiah G. Steichter  
 Daniel Thomas  
 George Y. Stein  
 John D. Schell  
 Charles Schell  
 S. Rothenberger  
 Gottlieb Phflueger  
 Solomon Mill  
 Seth Miller  
 Jesse Mangold  
 Willoughby Doney  
 William Ettinger  
 Charles J. Fegely  
 Euoch Field  
 Eli George  
 William Heft  
 Solomon Hallman  
 Jonathan H. Bickel  
 Bernhard Behringer  
 S. Leibensperger  
 James Kidd  
 John Knoff  
 William Jones  
 Daniel Heimbach  
 John A. Griffith  
 Jonas Fritz  
 76 men.  
 202nd Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. One year service. Mustered in August 30th 1864.  
 Company E.

Walter H. Seip\*  
 Benjamin C. Roth†  
 James A. Lucas‡  
 Alfred Mellin  
 Jeremiah Transue  
 Henry Weiand  
 George Benson  
 Henry Wittenmeyer  
 Franklin Brobst  
 Madison Coles  
 Lewis Fluck

John D. Gangwere  
 David Gackenbach  
 Albert Herman  
 Franklin J. Kromer  
 Harrison S. Kern  
 Adam Koch  
 Willoughby G. Kuhns  
 William Knauss  
 Levi Kraft  
 Aaron Moyer  
 John Nagle, Sr.  
 Theodore Nagle  
 William Reinhard  
 William F. Reinhard  
 Joel Sterner  
 Augustus Schitz  
 John Schaffer  
 Joseph Trumbower  
 Depue Ueberoth  
 Henry Burger  
 William Boeker  
 Frank Ernst  
 Thomas Baker  
 Franklin Doyle  
 William Fusselman  
 Amos Gies  
 John Gorman  
 Edwin Hess  
 William Kieffer  
 Anthony Kleinsmith  
 James Kern  
 Edwin Knechel  
 John Keifler  
 Henry Knerr  
 David M. Miller  
 Aaron P. Nagle  
 John Pettitt  
 Lewis F. Ruhf  
 Emanuel Reinhard  
 Aaron Fredeick  
 Milton W. Reichard  
 C. Laudenschlager  
 Henry D. Brown  
 Jacob H. Burger

Jeremiah Beidelman	Jacob A. Smith	John Kressler
George H. Good	Jacob Strickler	Francis Kuhns
Alfred Smith	Frederick Saxenheimer	Albert Kleckner
William H. H. Trexler	Hiram Parker	Hiram Kratzer
John Knerr	John Nngle Jr.	Jonathan Klotz
Eugene Stettler	David Miller	Henry Levan
Milton Kiehline		Cornelius Lentz
Henry Smith	106 men	James Mace
Hiram F. Schaffer	209th Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. One year service. Mustered in September 14th 1864.	Ephraim Michael
Edwin Troxell	Company H.	Amandas Moyer
Jeremiah Biery	William H. Miller*	Joseph Arnold
Henry E. Burger	William Kerr†	Reuben Brader
Augustus Bechtel	Lewis Fink‡	Wilson Benninger
Henry Derr	Albert Dorward	William Clark
Nathan Gaumer	John Lutz	Francis Develin
Amandas Hackman	William Marshall	John Eastman
Charles Hartman	A. O. Frankenfield	C. F. Engelman
James J. Kunkel	Penrose Rex	O. H. C. Fallweiler
William Lentz	William Coffin	William German
Jesse Lehman	Paul Michael	Amandas Gernett
James Moore	David Overholt	Anthony Gehrig
Harrison Miller	William Morton Jr.	Tilghman Handwerk
Lewis Miller	William Keener	James N. Hersh
William Osman	Cornelius Fagen	Hezekiah Hipple
Herman Stettler	Tilghman Wagner	John Jones
Franklin Smith	James Snyder	Charles Krauss
Milton Saeger	Levi Ziegenfuss	Josiah Klotz
Edwin Schertinger	Lewis Kratzer	Jacob Koch
George Wolf	Thomas Arnold	Samuel Keifler
Harrison Young	Moses Allender	James Kane
Moses Hoffman	George Blocker	John Lawrence
Henry Kleckner	Jacob Christ	Edwin Loch
Uriah Keck	John Darrohn	Moses Metzgar
Charles Lick	Jacob Ebert	Henry Meyers
William A. Lynn	William Edwards	Thomas Murray
Nathan Miller	Milton Eckert	Samuel Mace
Addison J. Knauss	Jarrett Ferber	William McDonald
Augustus W. Mennig	William Greissley	William Nagel
Eli L. Fatzinger	Jeromiah Geiger	Elijah Oswald
Allen D. Burger	Tilghman Hartzell	Robert Ohl
George Burger	Charles Holy	Joseph Rex
J. Bartholomew	Aaron Handwerk	Samuel Roth
John Young	Michael Herley	William Ruhe
John Vogel		William Rex

Edwin Rex	William Basher	Henry Weikel
Tilghman Rober	Jeremiah Beidleman	John Weiss
John Snyder	William Burnham	John O. Yingling
Henry Sell	James Christ	Gabriel Keiper
David Y. Williamson	Henry Cole	William Knauss
Thomas West	George Diebler	Stephen Lutz
Francis Weaver	Milton Eckert	Edward Lucas
Patrick McCann	Edward Y. Engleman	Augustus Manning
William Nicholas	Franklin Freed	Tilghman Gzman
Robert Newhart	Amos Guth	Charles Egge
Peter Oswald	Walter Getter	Frederick Frantz
Emanuel Paules	Peter Hartman	Peter Grim
Francis Rabenold	Henry Heckman	Uriah Guth
Alfred Ritter	Solomon Helfrich	George Hagenbach
Robert F. Roberts	Moses Kehm	Joseph Hecker
Lewis Rex	William Keyser	Henry Heimbach
Irvin Rober	Daniel Käiper	Simon Houck
Amandas Roth	Daniel Keyser	George Kaufman
Charles Shiffert	Francis Kramer	Charles Quier
Simon Snyder	William Lind	Walter Reinsmith
Henry Weiss	Benjamin Lucas	Franklin Rinker
Henry W. Weiss	David Miller	Adolphus Rosstanscher
Matthew Zimmerman	Charles Present	Uriah Sanders
98 men	Solomon Reinsmith	William H. Simons
<b>MILITIA</b>		
5th Regiment was organized, September 13th 1862	Charles Reinsmith	Charles Wagner
The field and staff officers were H. C. Longeeker Colonel, J. B. Clemens Lieutenant Colonel, Melchior Horn, Edwin D. Lawall, Milton J. Kramer, George Mish, William M. Culver Thomas Metzgar, Elisha Forest, Jacob Wolle Geo. C. Hand.	James Ritter	Thomas Wenner
Company C.	Joseph Ruhe	Milton Weaver
Isaac N. Gregory	Henry Scagreaves	Francis Weidner
B. J. Hagenbach	Edwin Hittle	Henry Wuehler
Benjamin Sweitzer	Edward Young	Emanuel Yohe
William Kress	E. F. Powell	84 men
Simeon Price	Alfred Ettinger	Company E.
Tilghman Kemmerer	E. Roth	William Marx
William Desch	Edward Shiffert	Charles Mertz
John Stepp	Charles Apple	William Wannemacher
Isreal Yingling	Jeremiah Biery	Charles J. Hajnes
Charles Arthur	Henry Bitting	James Smith
	J. Burger	Thomas Ruhe
	Washington Christman	Alfred J. Breinig
	Dennis Diefenderfer	Allen A. Huber
	Solomon Dorney	Henry A. Evans
	Edwin Strauss	Charles Mohr
	Paul Wald	Frederick A. Baldwin
	Benjamin Weaver	Jonathan Becker

John Bergland	Samuel Smith	Matthew Bliehe
Jacob S. Dillingler	Willoughby Trexler	James S. Biery
Jacob Goebel	Wilson Wieder	Edward Clauss
John Hartzell	59 men	Tilghman Daubert
Benneville Hine	Company G.	Henry Diener
Benjamin F. Jacoby	George B. Schall*	Allen P. Steckel
William Laubach	Thomas Snyder†	James P. Roder
Edward D. Lawall	Sylvester Weller‡	Allen Newhard
Eugene Master	Cornelius Fagen	Charles Shout
Daniel H. Miller	Franklin Beck	Jacob R. Wolle
S. R. Missly	Elias Shingler	Allen Pfeifler
Esaiah Rebrig	Milton H. Beidler	Edwin L. Young
Warner Ruhe	George Engelman	Joseph Moll
Thomas Keck	Daniel Gilbert	Allen Burger
Amandas Wagner	Francis Strachley	Jacob Bast
Elisha Forest	Alfred Adam	James Beck
Samuel B. Anewalt	Benneville Ecker	Jonathan Bear
Joseph E. Balliett	Owen Fatzinger	Benneville Christman
Henry Gangwere	Amandas Greenawalt	Henry Daubert
Jacob Blumer	George Hand	Jacob Eckert
J. A. Aikens	William Hertz	Robert Fatzinger
John Bechtel	Isaac Hummel	Peter Fegely
Samuel Becker	William Kuder	James Gernart
James Cahoon	Henry Kercher	Daniel Hood
Conrad Emig	Tilghman Kramer	William Hintz
W. H. Hagenbuch	James Kuder	Herman Haverly
Solomon Hartzell	Allen Mohr	William Leibensperger
Edward C. Heiber	William Mohr	Tobias Kessler
John Krauss Jr.	James Neff	Milton Kramer
Edward Laubach	Charles Richter	Solomon Long
Walter Losch	Tilghman Ruhe	Samuel Miller
Thomas B. Metzgar	Tilghman Reinhart	Tobias Moser
Harrison Miller	Henry Schwartz	Edwin Peter
John Nunnemaker	John Sykes	Charles Ruhe
Wm. H. Roney	Jacob Snyder	Peter Yoder
Alfred G. Saeger	Leonard Smucker	John Ross
Charles G. Sassaman	Stephen Smith	Peter Reinhard
David O. Saylor	Alfred Smith	Augustus Schitz
Richard Snyder	Edwin Troxell	George Schaffer
George Terraberry	Jacob Wint	John Snyder
Peter Wanner	Jesse Wombold	Henry Schaffer
Henry Worman	Hezekiah Weiser	Charles Schaffer
Milton Sassaman	Edwin Yeager	Reuben Schout
Peter Shutz	William Burger	Esaias Trumbore

Charles Wolf	Daniel Fritz	Edward Schiffert
Augustus Weber	Martin Heft	Henry F. Ames
84 men.	Gottlieb Herzog	Owen Bachman
Company H.	William Henry	Daniel Beidelman
William Hoffman*	Robert Latimore	Samuel P. Bliss
Franklin Stellert	Hiram Mertz	Reuben Desch
Abiel Heilman†	John Nelig	William Dicht
Henry Ritter	William Raut	Charles Eekert
Henry E. Ruhe	William Roth	William Reiser
Franklin Trexler	William Ritter	Thomas Keek
Henry Schwartz	William Reinhard	Theodore Siegfried
Owen Mertz	Morris Stemler	Alfred Ettinger
Moses Schenck	Daniel Shitz	John Stopp
Almon Nagle	John Sowers	William Baucham
Henry Borneman	William Sassaman	John H. Johnson
Peter Cortright	Francis Smith	John Anthony
George Daufer	Lewis Shetton	Hiram E. Beetelman
Edwin Eisenhard	Peter Stark	Charles Beahm
George Fried	Daniel Trump	Milton Brong
Daniel Fink	Edwin Wieand	Michael Correll
Wilson Gross	Jacob Weaver	Alpheus Desch
Charles Herzog	Henry Zink	Milton Eckert
William Hufert	Edward Sherer	Jacob Fries
Jonathan Knauss	Nathan Snyder	Peter Fegely
Isreal Lehr	Reuben Steble	Franklin Grim
Tilghman Miller	Tilghman Snyder	Walter Guetter
Henry Odenheimer	Charles Sane	William Knauss
Solomon Raut	Francis Troxell	Wilsnn Kistler
Lewis Roth	Frederick Wilt	Charles Knauss
William Rube	Benjamin Wonderly	Constantine Martin
Hermon Schuon	William Yohe	Hiram Mertz
Henry Fried	71 men	
D. F. J. Deschler	37th Regiment; Emergen-	
George Hoflman	cy troops. Mustered in	
Henry Trexler	June 19th 1863.	
William Mininger	Company H.	
Benjamin Fleckner	Isaac M. Gregory*	Augustus Minnich
Franklin Hersh	Edward B. Young†	Allan Moore
Allen F. Barber	Benjamin K. Sweitzer†	George Reeder
Samuel Batum	Edwin Hittle	Walter Reinsmith
Jacob Cleaver	Charles H. Dankel	Benjamin Smith
Charles Erdman	Samuel Anewalt	Eugene Stettler
Charles Everett	Joseph Balliett	Hiram Shimer
Tilghman Frederick	Jacob Bass	Levi Ziegenfuss
	James Mosser	Christian Smith

Milton Weaver  
 Henry Wittemeyer  
 Eli Fritzinger  
 Amos Guth  
 Solomon Helfrich  
 Charles Kauffman  
 Lewis Kistler  
 Frank Laubach  
 Harrison Miller  
 Frank Mertz  
 Theodore Mohr  
 David Overholt  
 William Rees  
 Daniel Reinhard  
 Reuben Scip  
 Franklin Smith  
 John A. Shaffer  
 John Shimer  
 Franklin Troxell  
 Theodore Taylor  
 Charles Wagner  
 M. Wetherold  
 Allen Wolfinger  
 Edwin Wiand  
 Edwin Yeager

78 men.

38th Regiment, Emergency militia. Mustered in July 3rd 1863.

Company B.  
 Melchior H. Horn, Colonel.

Joshua Hunt\*  
 Edwin Mickley†  
 John Morrison‡  
 Henry Welty  
 William Williams  
 Charles G. Earp  
 William Andreas  
 John H. Nolf  
 Milton Berger  
 Charles Grafflin  
 John Courtney  
 Reuben A. Boyer  
 John Barr  
 John Black

David W. Bowen  
 William H. Bates  
 John Case  
 Jacob Case  
 John Conway  
 James Moran  
 Tilghman Michael  
 William Miller  
 James McCleary  
 James McNab  
 David Davis  
 Owen Eastman  
 Charles Fuller  
 Jacob Funk  
 Barthold Fritehey  
 Adam Fulton  
 John Gross  
 Thomas Hunt  
 George Hopkins  
 William Hoek  
 Joseph Humphries  
 Samuel Kieffer  
 Uriah Kurtz  
 John Kieffer  
 Charles Lantz  
 William Stewart  
 Robert Stewart  
 Frederick Eagle  
 William McKibben  
 Llewellyn Thomas  
 Samuel McKeague  
 John McClenaghan  
 Godfrey Osenheimer  
 Jonathan Price  
 Henry Raup  
 J. H. Stofflet  
 Franklin Smith  
 Charles Troxell  
 William R. Thomas  
 Evan Williams  
 Daniel Yoder  
 George Matchett  
 Daniel Milson  
 Evan Edwards

Franklin Eckensperger  
 Charles Andreas  
 David P. Bowen  
 Joseph Broadseller  
 William Boyle  
 James Blair  
 John Cane  
 Joseph Cane  
 William J. Craig  
 John Church  
 John Hunter  
 Joseph McMullen  
 Joseph McFetridge  
 Jacob Donecker  
 Morgan Emanuel, Jr.  
 James Fuller  
 Orange Fuller  
 Adam Freund  
 Samuel Friess  
 Joseph Forrest  
 Lewis Gutenday  
 John Hille  
 David McFetridge  
 Dennis McFadden  
 Enoch Phillips  
 Thompson Parter  
 William Rankin  
 John Snyder  
 John Steward  
 John J. Thomas  
 Benedict Vantram  
 David Williams  
 Peter Hunt  
 Thomas James  
 William Krone  
 Peter Keeling  
 Allen Kurtz  
 Tilghman Moyer

97 men

Company C.

William Biery  
 Tilghman Breisch  
 Franklin Bower  
 John Campbell

William Hopkins	Henry J. Horn	Tilghman S. P. Reiss
Samuel Wolle	Charles Huber	Benjamin F. Schwartz
William Horn	William Ibach	Isreal Schneek
Simon Kester	Henry L. Kenner	Peter Schultz
George Minnich	Benjamin Ibach	Peter Schreiber
William Wheeler	Benjamin Kleckner	John L. Schreiber
F. P. Laubach	Emanuel Knauss	Clinton P. Trexler
John Keifel	Isreal Lehr	James H. Unger
Alfred Lynn	Jesse Lehman	Frederick Wilt
	Lewis P. Levan	Henry Weisheimer
13 men	Gottlieb Lutze	Henry E. Willenmeyer
41st Regiment, Emergency militia. Mustered in July 1st 1863.	William Mohr	Depue Ueberoth
John H. Oliver, Major, A. B. Longaker, Quarter master.	James Nagel	Peter Wenner
W. H. Seip*	Edward Oehs	Peter Weller
Benjamin C. Roth†	Lewie P. Queen	William Young
James A. Lucas‡	George Reese	90 men
Henry Stanton	Chrsles Richler	Company I.
James Roney	William Roth	Charles Keck*
John Nagel	Henry Roth	Daniel H. Kline†
James Lutz	Augustus Scherer	Stephen Smith‡
Henry E. Burger	Tilghman Snyder	Abner A. Campbell
Henry Wiand	Jeremiah Scherer	James A. Bieber
Andrew Gangwere	Walter Scholl	Daniel Reinsmith
John D. Albright	Jeremiah Shuman	Benjamin Schlosser
Augustus Bechtel	Jesse Smith	David Deily
Mudison Cole	Otto Geier	David Pfaff
Solomon Fatzinger	Henry A. Heckman	John Roth
John Grotz	Uriah Hartzell	Jacob H. Berger
William Schlosser	Henry Ibach	William Bergennoyer
Harrison Bntz	Moses Kehm	Eugene Breyfogel
George T. Young	Peter Kroner	Lewis Baer
Daniel Miller	Christian Kuntz	Francis Balliett
John Laekey	Edward Lucas	Solomon Bachman
Charles Landenschlager	Daniel Lehr	Peter Coop
Aaron Frederick	Jacob Leibensperger	James DeLong
Dallas Xander	Milton Laudenschlager	John Evans
Adam Beers	Wellington Martin	William Fry
Henry D. Custer	George Nnunnenmacher	Levi Krauss
Edward T. Engelman	Jesse Oehs	George Dietlenderfer
Nathan Gaumer	Charles Preston	Alfred G. Peter
Frederick Gangwere	Reuben Raub	Gideon Smith
Jacob Goebble	William Reinhard	Joseph Hough
	John Ross	Leon F. Roeder
	William A. Roney	Irwin Raber

John Ratley  
 Eli Reinert  
 Paul Smith  
 Charles Leinberger  
 Daniel H. Snyder  
 Benjamin Allender  
 James Bachman  
 Peter Benner  
 Sylvester Bieber  
 Samuel Balliett  
 Alfred Biege  
 David Clause  
 Wilson Druckenmiller  
 Aaron Druckenmiller  
 Josiah Fatzinger  
 Josiah Fry  
 Lewis Frack  
 Jonas Gery  
 John Greber  
 Elias Hartman  
 Stephen Hallman  
 Ephriam Keeser  
 John Long  
 Ellis J. Peter  
 Asher T. Queer  
 Jacob Seiss  
 Daniel Snyder  
 David Steflan  
 Aaron West  
 John Wilbert  
 Phaon George  
 John Groff  
 Levi Haaf  
 Phaon Hausman  
 Milton Kachline  
 Jonas Ludwig  
 Jacob Oswald  
 Alfred Peter  
 James Reinsmith  
 Samuel Ritter  
 Joseph Ray  
 Solomon Reinsmith  
 Sebastian Silliman  
 Joseph Snyder

Levi Smith  
 Willoughby Shoemaker  
 Horace Troxell  
 Philip Werley  
 Robert Young  
 76 men  
 Company K.  
 Charles Mertz\*  
 Abiel Heilman†  
 Henry Freed‡  
 Thomas Snyder  
 John A. Young  
 Henry C. Huber  
 Daniel Smith  
 Jeremiah Transue  
 William Haas  
 Sylvester Weller  
 Charles C. Moore  
 Blackford Barnes  
 Adolph Clauss  
 Edwin Desch  
 Tilghman Frederiek  
 Benjamin Fatzinger  
 Benjamin Fink  
 Andrew Gangwere  
 James Gallagher  
 Moses Hoffman  
 Solomon Heberly  
 Henry Hardner  
 John Hill  
 Edwin Jacoby  
 Henry Kemmerer  
 William J. Reichard  
 William G. Moyer  
 Henry Trexler  
 Milton Bieber  
 David Hardner  
 John Lontz  
 Stephen A. Henry  
 Samuel Apple  
 Charles Bennett  
 Hugh Cassily  
 John Eisenhard  
 Robert Fatzinger

Daniel Fritz  
 Charles Gorr  
 John Gorr  
 Charles Hart  
 George Hand  
 David Howard  
 Philip Hill  
 Philip Helvert  
 Charles Kramer  
 Harrison Kern  
 Willoughby Kern  
 John LaRoche  
 George Minnich  
 Henry Moore  
 John Manhart  
 Aaron Moyer  
 John Musonheimer  
 Andrew Nagle  
 Tilghman Ott  
 Werner Ruhe

Edward Reichard  
 Christian Stahley  
 Hiram Schaffer  
 Joseph Stempfle  
 William Landis  
 Josiah Leferre  
 Owen Metz  
 William Moore  
 John Moyer  
 Josiah Doll  
 Wilson Moyer  
 Theodore Nagle  
 William Ruhe  
 Lewis Roth  
 Amandas Sieger  
 Tilghman Steinberger  
 Ludwig Schultz

75 men.

\* Captain. † Lieutenant.  
 ‡ 2nd Lieutenant.

The whole number of men furnished by Lehigh county during the Civil War of 1861 to 1865, was 2863. The number of men killed in battle were 83, number of men wounded in battle 64, number of men that died in camp were 233, number of men captured by the Confederates were 257, number of men that were drowned were 3, number of men, missing in action were 49, and 483 men mentioned as killed and wounded and missing, making a total loss of 1218 men.

**ALLEN GUARDS.** They were one of the first companies that responded to the Nation's call for volunteers for the defense of Washington. The First Regiment did garrison duty but not engaged in any battles. The Ninth Regiment did also garrison duty and was not in any battles. The Forty sixth Regiment was in the following battles: Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw, Peach Tree creek, Pine Knob, Marietta, Atlanta. The loss of the Regiment while in the service was 241 men. The Forty-seventh Regiment was in the following battles, St. John's Bluff, Jacksonville, Pocotaligo, Red River expedition, Shenandoah campaign, and loss during its service was 538 men. The Ninety-second Regiment was in the following engagements, Lebanon, Moore's Hill, Tompkinsville, Richmond, Ky., Shelbyville, Perryville, Franklin, Rover, Middleton, Cowan, LaFayette, Chickamauga, Dan bridge, Newmarket, Mossy creek, Fair Garden, McMinnsville, Lovejoys, Macon, Bear creek, Waynesboro(2), Buckhead creek, Buckhead church, Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes, Av. Erysboro, Bentonville, Raleigh, Hillsboro, Morrisville. Their loss was very heavy. This Regiment had the honor of firing the last gun before the surrender of General J. E. Johnston. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment was in the battles of Antietam, where it lost 34 men in killed and 85 men wounded, and at Chancellorsville where 250 of their number were taken prisoners. The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment did garrison duty at Newberne, N.C. and Hilton Head, S. C. The Two Hundred and Second Regiment was in the battle of Salem and guarding rail roads in the Shenadoah valley, during General Sheridan's campaign. The Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment fought in the battle of Chapin's Farm, Mead Station, Petersburg and Appomattox court house. The Fifth and Twenty-seventh Regiments(Militia of 1862) were organized to aid in repelling the invasion of the Confederate army. The Thirty-eighth Regiment(Militia of 1863) guarded property, repairing rail roads and gathering Confederate stragglers after the battle of Gettysburg. The Fortyfirst Regiment(Militia of 1863), saw service at South Mountain and guarding property.

### THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Companies B. and D., 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers were from Lehigh county. The officers from our county were Charles O'Neill, Lieutenant Colonel; W. D. Mickley, Major; Morris F. Cawley, Surgeon Major; Frank D. Beary, Adjutant; J. Howard Martz, Sergeant Major; Harry Bower, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Company B.	William F. Weiss	George Wieand
James A. Medlar*	Otto R. Wollmuth	George A. Rex
Charles D. Rhoads†	Lewis Spangler	James F. Wieand
Orlando Miller‡	Edward Fried	William Bower
Oswell W. Reidy	Wilson Desch	William Smith

CHAPTER XIV.  
Post Offices, Attorneys, Physicians, Etc.

POST OFFICES.			
Alburtis*	Lanark	Sigmund	
Allentown † (c h.)	Laury's Station	Slatedale*	
Balliettsville	Lehigh Furnace	Slatington†	
Best	Limeport	Standard	
Breinigsville*	Litzenberg	Steinsville	
Catasauqua†	Locust Valley	Stettlersville	
Cementon	Lowhill	Stines Corner	
Centre Valley*	Lynnport	Switzer	
Cetronia	Lynnuville	Trexlertown*	
Claussville	Lyon Valley	Vera Cruz	
Coopersburg*	Macungie*	Walberts	
Coplay*	Mickley's	Wannamaker	
Corning	Minesite	Weidasville	
Deibertsville	Minnich	Weissenberg	
Dillinger	Mosserville	Werleys Corner	
Dillingersville	Mountainville	Wescoeville	
East Texas	Neffs	Zionsville	
Eckert	Newhard		* Money order offices.
Egypt*	New Tripoli		† International money order offices. c h Court house.
Emaus*	Old Zionsville		
Emerald	Orefield		
Fogelsville*	Plover*		
Friedensville*	Powder Valley		
Fullerton*	Ringers	ATTORNEYS.	
Germansville	Risingsun	From 1812 to 1901	
Guth's Station	Rittersville	Henry Wilson	
Haftsville	Rockdale	John Ewing	
Hoffman's	Saegersville	Charles Davis	
Hokendauqua*	Sauconia	Samuel Runk	
Hosenack	Schaadt,s	John S. Gibbons	
Hynemansville	Sebeidy	John J. Wurtz	
Ironton	Schnecksville	John S. McFarland	
Jacksonville	Seiberlingsville	Samuel A. Bridges	
Jordan	Seipstown	Jesse W. Griffith	
Jordan Valley	Shimerville	Augustus F. Boas	
	Schoenersville	Robert E. Wright	
		John D. Stiles	
		Nathan Miller	
		Robert S. Brown	

Frederick J. Heller	Levi Schmoyer	Morris Hoats
Henry King	Wm. H. Deschler	John Ulrich
John Evans	Henry S. Floyd	S. S. Duffy
John D. Roney	C. J. Erdman	W. LaMonte Gillette
Henry Jarrett	Eli G. Schwartz	Henry German
Andrew L. King	David Roper	Thomas Gross
Silas H. Hickox	H. C. Hunsberger	Wm. J. Stein
John W. Hornbeck	Wm. H. Glace	J. M. Wright
Phaon Jarrett	Samuel A. Butz	F. G. W. Runk
Peter Wickoff	W. D. Luckenbach	Philip McNulty
H. C. Longecker	George H. Rupp	T. F. Dietenderfer
William P. Miller	R. E. Wright	F. M. Trexler
Silas E. Buzzard	James S. Biery	E. F. Schoch
Charles M. Runk	Joseph Hunter	Henry O'Neill
Charles W. Cooper	Wm. S. Young	A. P. Crilly
James S. Reese	J. Winslow Wood	E. H. Renninger
J. Depuy Davis	M. L. Kaufman	H. A. Weller
Edmund J. Moore	George K. Wilson	Enos Erdman
Elisha Forrest	James B. Deschler	M. E. Schaadt
William S. Marx	E. A. Muhlenberger	Jonas Kline
Henry W. Bonsall	E. A. Lochman	E. F. Lichtenwalner
Gilbert G. Gibbons	Harry F. Kramer	Morton Martin
James R. Struthers	Wm. P. Snyder	D. R. Horne
Aham Woolever	J. M. McClure	Clinton Croman
Uriah Brunner	Willis J. Forrest	Oscar Stein
John H. Oliver	Nathaniel M. Orr	E. E. Butz
William H. Ainey	Oscar E. Holloman	F. T. L. Keiter
George B. Sehall	M. C. L. Kline	A. L. Biery
H. H. Schwartz	John M. Kessler	Austin Glick
A. B. Schwartz	M. G. Henninger	A. N. Ulrich
R. Clay Hammersly	W. H. Muschitz	Wilson Mohr
Arnold C. Lewis	Edpin Stine	J. J. Snyder
Robert S. Leyburn	A. G. Dewalt	A. H. Sieger
Henry A. Bigler	Thomas Foley	Frank Jacobs
A. W. Leyburn	R. A. B. Hausman	Reuben Butz
Evan Holben	Henry W. Rose	Samuel Kistler
Edwin Albright	Albert Erdman	John Schwartz
Jacob S. Dillinger	James Schaadt	Robert Schiffert
Thomas B. Metzgar	A. B. Longaker	Ralph Metzgar
F. A. R. Baldwin	Charles Runk	Calvin Arnor
Mahlon H. Biery	Harry Stiles	Leo Weiss
Wm. H. Sowden	J. L. Marsteller	C. D. Thomas
John Rupp	W. Lichtenwalner	Francis Lewis
Edward Harvey	Allen Focht	George Lutz

H Cyphers	F. W. Qing	Daniel Hiestand
Robert Taylor	Henry Grim	Francis Ritter
James Bowen	W. Histler	Albert Miller
J. T. Schantz	Philip Palm	Joshua Seiberling
Frederick Wittman	Aaron Miller	Henry Clemens
Joseph Stoflet	Edwin Martin	Edwin Miller
Malcolm Gross	Wilson Berlin	J. D. Erdman
Max Erdman	Constantine Martin	Josiah Koch
Joseph Slough	Robert Young	Fred Seiberling
O. R. Leidy	Harvey Horn	Daniel Shadé
George Spang	George Romig	Francis Fretag
Mareus Hottenstein	N. T. Hallman	John Dickenshied
Ira Erdman	W. J. Lochman	E. S. Beaver
John Diefenderfer	Peter Meyer	L. B. Balliet
Jacob Erdman	Frank Erdman	Wilson Kistler
Victor Tice	William Romig	E. G. Steinmetz
George Aubrey	John Helfrich	Jeremiah Bowers
PHYSICIANS.	Albert Erdman	H. T. Trumbauer
J. D. Christman	William Romig	Nathaniel Ritter
John Kocher	Alfred Martin	F. M. Laubach
Thomas Martin	Daniel Yoder	W. E. Loyd
P. E. Stem	Monroe Holben	James Cole
James Graver	S. A. Apple	Roger Hunt
Henry Saylor	John Laross	Palm Helfrich
John Hendricks	Robert King	Thomas Scherer
Josiah Kern	M. J. Kline	W. H. Hamersly
Solomon Bernd	Thomas Nagle	William Rentzheimer
Abraham Fetherolf	Charles Martin	Abraham Kistler
Samuel Young	Charles D. Martin	Agnes Schlough
Eugene Dickenshied	John Trumbauer	B. P. Backus
D. Fritch	Jacob Miller	John Brobst
William Herbst	Eugene Mohr	Harvey Bean
Charles Keim	John Diller	Charles Brobst
John Romig	Thomas Strasser	Augustus Baneroff
Frank Schlough	Louis Collins	Louis Berkemeyer
William Erdman	D. W. Follweiler	Oscar Blank
M. E. Hornbeck	E. L. Reichard	Cornelius Bartholomew
Henry Riegel	Ralph Sowden	A. J. Beeker
William Schlough	Orlando Fegely	Elmer Bruch
S. C. D. Fogel	Charles Apple	William Brader
Henry Helfrich	William Hartzell	Albert Bittner
William Hassler	Charles Meyer	Joseph Blanck
Thomas Cooper	Mahlon Hill	Alfred Barrall
J. A. Fetherolf	Tilghman Koons	Robert Blaksley

G. F. Fox	William A. Riegel	David William
Jacob Feisel	Albert Sovereen	John Williams
Gerhard Friek	Oscar Schaeftler	Mitchell Walter
Robert Frey	Edward Sell	Henry T. Wickert
Harry Feller	William Schantz	Martin Yost
Ambrose Gery	Augustus Soper	Norton Yenger
William Garvin	Charles Schaeftler	Alfred Yost
Frank Garis	Peter Steltz	Nathan Ziegenthaler
E. A. Gearhart	Daniel Shade	Roderick Albright
Edward Grewer	Harvey Snyder	M. J. Backenstoc
Nathaniel Guth	Charles Söder	E. M. Bingaman
William Hacker	W. O. Smith	John S. Behm
C. L. Johnstonbaugh	Harry Snyder	John N. Bauer
Edwin Kirkpatrick	George Soberling	Jacob T. Butz
Alvin Kern	John Siggins	Henry Carmichael
John Kressly	Samuel Swavely	Leo F. Elsion
Bertram Klotz	Peter Bleiler	Howard Ehn
Eugene Kistler	Morris F. Cawley	Robert Fly
Nelson Kistler	Anna C. Clarke	Irvin Huebner
Edgar Klotz	Charles Darc	James L. Hornbeck
Isaac L. Kalbach	Henry Dunnell	George Hubbell
Morgan Kern	William Estes	William Hertz
Frank Kessler	Horace Erb	Henry Keim
Jesse Kistler	William Eschbach	Allan Kiser
John A. Laros	Edwin Eshleman	Palmer Kress
F. M. Laubach	John Egge	George Kraus
E. J. Longshore	Roger Hent	LeRoy Lechner
Henry Leh	John A. Helfrich	George Lazarus
James Lowright	A. H. Howard	H. A. Litzenberger
John Lehr	William Herzog	Wallace Lowright
Andrew Lieb	George Haas	E. S. Mantz
William Laros	Henry Herbst	R. C. Peters
Walter Levan	Irvin F. Huff	Franklin Scheiner
Charles A. Moyer	Franklin J. Holben	Robert Strasser
Miles MacLaggart	Emanuel Howerter	H. T. Wickert
Howard Mickley	A. Eugene Heimbach	EMINENT DIVINES
Jason Moore	Mattie M. Hassler	Joseph H. Dubbs R
John Mack	John Trumbauer	N. S. Strausburger R
Thomas Nagle	Dallas Trumbauer	A. J. G. Dubbs R
Nathaniel Peter	A. H. Trumbauer	William H. Helfrich R
James Pelles	Peter Wickert	Eli Keller R
Welcome Powell	Joseph Weller	E. J. Fogel R
Henry Riegel	Samuel Weam	V. R. Bartholomew R
John A. Roth	Charles Weida	

J. H. Dubbs R	J. F. Jacoby	C. H. Rhoads
W. H. Richards L*	Rebecca Sigley	Solomon F. Rupp
Joshua Yeager L*	Edwin H. Breder	Henry F. Rupp
S. K. Brobst L*	Charlotte Bear	H. F. Rosenberger
J. Schindel L*	Cecelia Wonderly	H. S. Schell
W. H. Rath L*	F. S. Hartzell	Sarah J. McIntyre
T. L. Seip L	Owen K. Wilt	M. Lizzie Steltz
J. D. Schindel L	Wm. T. Morris	Margaret Sykes
S. A. Repass L	William H. Albright	Wm. S. Erney
J. A. Singmaster L	Joel P. Geiger	E. A. Nunnemacher
Wm. Wackernagel L	Theodore Smith	L. A. Conrad
C. J. Cooper L	Edward Hermann	A. R. Ritter
J. Wood P*	Wm. R. Henninger	O. J. Heilman
W. H. Heil U. E.	Edwin Heilman	Mary M. Craig
C. K. Fehr E	George M. Kunkel	Hannah Davis
J. C. Bliem E	E. A. Troxell	J. J. Hauser
A. R. Horne L	E. J. Young	George Kilpatrick
J. A. Little P	F. B. Heller	Henry D. Andreas
M. C. Peters R	Mrs. C. H. Stoneback	P. J. Lantz
Deceased. R. Reform-ed, L. Lutheran, P. Pres-byterian, U. E. United Evangelical, E. Evangelical Association.	M. N. Bernhard	Anna Goth
TEACHERS.	Lewis P. Heeker	F. A. McCafferty
Teachers that were granted Permanent Certificates from 1868 to 1901.	B. F. Abbott	M. V. McCafferty
R. K. Buehrle	L. B. Landis	James F. Guth
R. Clay Hammersley	R. H. Kramm	P. B. Nuss
F. W. Siegfried	Ella T. Gabriel	Maggie Roberts
F. G. Bernd	Annie F. Schwartz	Chester A. Frantz
J. O. Knauss	Lewis H. Jacoby	N. N. Benfield
G. W. Brinker	A. N. Ulrich	E. R. Hottle
E. D. Rhoads	Peter A. Lantz	Carrie Koons
Anna M. Smith	Frank J. Stettler	Clinton N. Bander
Kate M. Smith	Clara A. Unger	W. H. Nunnemaker
George P. Bates	Miss E. J. Young	W. B. Neumoyer
Miss E. J. Haines	Wm. H. Knauss	W. O. Lichtenwalner
Miss A. E. Reichard	J. Winter Rogers	S. K. Wetzel
William K. Derr	Miss L. J. Busse	O. P. Leh
Henry G. Paff	M. R. Schaffer	Samuel Kern
Samuel C. Lee	J. H. Muschitz	Manrice Schmale
B. C. Snyder	T. F. Frederick	H. W. Stephen
R. A. Little	Alvin Rupp	A. G. Romig
A. F. K. Krout	F. D. Raeb	Annie Haas
	M. F. Cawley	A. J. Herber
	P. B. Oswald	R. D. Wotring
	Laura E. Busse	Kate Lees
	J. George Kerschner	Amanda Funk

D. W. Benedict	George Haas	H. J. Schaller
Miss Sarah McHenry	Wm. Heilman	S. F. Gehringer
R. McMonagle	S. E. Heilman	George Ross
J. W. Gernert	Alice Kern	Miss Alice E. Ayres
W. E. Hoffman	Elmer Kistler	L. H. Bartholomew
Annie Conaghan	Tillie Mann	Robert Norgang
C. S. Kunkel	Jane Reichard	Minnie Blank
Henry Kistler	John Ritter	Mary Diebert
Carrie Wotring	Mary Roth	Hattie Dreifoo
Lizzie Overfield	Orville Ritter	Gertrude Keiper
Annie Kistler	Lewis Snyder	Lutie Smith
W. G. Gehman	Lillie Warmkessel	E. Jane Sykes
Jennie Wieder	Mary Weaver	Joseph Brunner
A. L. Christman	Emma Weida	S. C. Schmoyer
Wilson Rex	Margaret Horne	Charles Ott
Frank Beary	Mamie Diehl	W. A. Henry
Belle Fulton	Aaron Greenwald	Elsie Bittner
Alonzo Hittle	Blanche Hallman	Elsie Engle
Sallie Heckrote	Laura Mull	Sallie Hartman



#### POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1790 TO 1900

1790, 131,373; 1800, 602,365; 1810, 810,091; 1820, 1,017,507; 1830, 1,318,233; 1840, 1,724,033; 1850, 2,311,786; 1860, 2,906,215; 1870, 3,521,951; 1880, 4,282,821; 1890, 5,258,014; 1900, 6,302,115.

#### POPULATION OF LEHIGH COUNTY FROM 1820 TO 1900.

1820, 18,895; 1830, 22,256, an increase of 3,361, increase per cent of 17.7; 1840, 25,787, an increase of 3,531, increase per cent of 11.3; 1850, 32,179, an increase of 6,692, increase per cent of 25.9; 1860, 43,753, an increase of 11,274, increase per cent of 31.7; 1870, 56,796, an increase of 13,043, increase per cent of 29.8; 1880, 65,969, an increase of 9,173, increase per cent of 16.4; 1890, 76,631, an increase of 10,662, increase per cent of 16.4; 1900, 93,893, an increase of 17,162, increase per cent of 22.5.

Governors of Pennsylvania from 1790 present time.

NAME	BORN.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	TIME.	YRS. DIED	AGE
Constitution of 1790						
Thomas Mifflin	1711	Philadelphia	Merchant	1790—1799	9	1809
Thomas McKean	1731	Chester County	Lawyer	1799—1805	9	1817
Simon Snyder	1750	Lancaster County	Farmer & Miller	1808—1817	9	1819
William Findlay	1768	Franklin County	Lawyer	1817—1820	3	1816
Joseph Huston	1752	Bucks County	Merchant	1820—1823	3	1832
John Andrew Schultz	1775	Bucks County	Luth. Preacher	1823—1829	6	1832
George Wolf	1777	Northampton County	Lawyer	1829—1835	6	1840
Joseph Rittner	1780	Bucks County	Farmer	1835—1839	3	1849
Constitution of 1838						
David R. Porter	1788	Montgomery County	Iron Manufacturer	1839—1845	6	1857
Frances R. Shunk	1788	Montgomery County	Lawyer	1845—1848	3 <sup>1/2</sup>	1848
William F. Johnston	1808	Westmoreland County	Lawyer	1848—1852	3 <sup>1/2</sup>	1852
William Bigler	1813	Cumberland County	Printer & Mfr.	1852—1855	3	1850
James Pollock	1810	Northumberland Co.	Lawyer	1855—1858	3	1859
William F. Packer	1807	Centre County	Printer	1858—1861	3	1870
Andrew G. Curtin	1817	Centre County	Lawyer	1861—1867	6	1891
John W. Geary	1819	Westmoreland County	Civil Eng. & Mfr.	1867—1873	6	1873
John F. Hartranft	1830	Montgomery County	Lawyer & Mili.	1873—1879	6	1889
Constitution of 1873						
Henry M. Hoyt	1830	Lehigh County	Lawyer	1879—1883	1	1892
Robert E. Patterson	1850	Maryland	"	1883—1887	4	Living
James A. Beaver	1837	Centre County	"	1887—1891	1	
Robert E. Patterson	1850	Maryland	"	1891—1895	1	
Daniel H. Hasting	1849	Centre County	"	1895—1899	1	
William A. Stone	1846	Pioga County	"	1899—	1	
Lieutenant Governors.						
Constitution of 1873						
John Latta	1836	Westmoreland Co., Pa.	Lawyer	1879—1889	1	
Charles W. Stone	1843	Middlesex Co., Mass.	"	1879—1883	4	
Chauncey F. Black	1849	Somerset Co., Pa.	"	1883—1887	1	
William T. Davis	1831	Hanovershire, W.	"	1887—1891	1	
Louis A. Watres	1851	Lawkawanna Co., Pa.	"	1891—1895	1	
Walter Layton	1853	Allegheny Co., Pa.	"	1895—1899	1	
J. S. Giblin	1857	Susbury, Pa.	"	1899—	1	

NOTE: Under the Constitution of 1790, a Governor could serve 6 years out of 12 yrs. Under the Constitution of 1838, he could serve 6 years out of 9 years. Under the Constitution of 1873, he could serve 1 term of 4 years only and he cannot be re-elected to succeed himself.

## POPULATION

# SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1901.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	When Formed.	Area Square Miles.	First Settled.	Schools.	Term Months.	Male Pupils	Female Pupils.	Total.	Teachers Salary.
Allentown City	1867	151	115	10	2382	2632	4663	852,49	
Catasauqua Borough	1852	1839	14	10	313	339	652	66,98	
Coopersburg	"	1918	3	9	56	68	124	13,00	
Coplay	"	1869	6	9	139	143	282	50,00	
Emaus	"	1859	1740	5	9	118	140	258	44,00
Fountain Hill	"	1892	1745	4	10	92	93	185	47,50
Macungie	"	1857	1776	3	9	61	59	129	44,25
Slatington	"	1864	1851	17	10	427	408	835	72,50
West Bethlehem Borough	1889	1869	18	10	313	307	620	66,08	
Hanover Township	1812	1740	15	8	312	297	609	12,00	
Heidelberg	"	1812	13,00	1740	10	200	145	345	27,50
Lowhill	"	1812	26,3	1743	6	90	73	163	30,00
Lower Milford	"	1847	13,8	1715	11	195	137	332	32,00
Lower Macungie	"	1832	19,5	1728	21	352	307	659	26,00
Lynn	"	1812	73,6	1740	20	383	359	742	30,00
North Whitehall	"	1812	40,0	1730	19	330	325	655	36,50
Salisbury	"	1812	20,6	1736	18	411	343	754	37,50
South Whitehall	"	1812	19,9	1755	14	265	541	506	35,50
Upper Macungie	"	1832	21,9	1729	18	255	213	468	32,00
Upper Milford	"	1812	24,5	1733	15	306	225	531	33,00
Upper Saucon	"	1812	19,5	1743	12	288	234	522	36,00
Washington	"	1847	23,8	1742	16	367	264	640	28,00
Weisenberg	"	1812	25,5	1743	11	190	143	330	28,00
Whitehall	"	1867	27,0	1730	23	504	505	1009	38,50
Grim's Independent		13,0					35	35,00	

## VALUATION OF LEHIGH COUNTY FOR 1901

Allentown, Taxables, 13,042; Real estate valuation, \$20,290,311; County assessment, \$20,591,216; County tax, \$15,307.11; State tax, \$18,778.94; Money on interest, \$1,694,729. Catawissa, Taxables, 1,266; Real estate valuation, \$1,715,745; County assessment, \$1,770,915; County tax, \$3,896.00; State tax, \$1,961.14; Coopersburg, Taxables, 222; Real estate valuation, \$266,310; County assessment \$288,300; County tax, \$633.25; State tax, \$969.41. Coplay, Taxables, 617; Real estate valuation, \$501,495; County assessment, \$543,035; County tax, \$1,194.69; State tax, \$113.29. Emmaus, Taxables, 539; Real estate valuation, \$433,745; County assessment, \$478,835; County tax, \$1,052.99; State tax, \$602.11. Fountain Hill Taxables, 374; Real estate valuation, \$700,525; County assessment, \$766,530; County tax, \$1,268.36; State tax, \$592.26. Macungie, Taxables, 337; Real estate valuation, \$271,661; County assessment, \$287,281; County tax, \$632.01; State tax, \$573. Slatington, Taxables, 1,315; Real estate valuation, 1,070,256; County assessment, \$1,178,995; County tax, \$2,593.79; State tax, \$519. West Bethlehem, Taxables, 1595; Real estate valuation, \$1,326,663; County assessment, \$1,308,928; County Tax, \$3,099.63; State Tax, \$773.49.

Hanover, Taxables, 1,370; Real estate valuation, \$1,173,798; County assessment, \$1,525,618; County tax, \$3,356.36; State tax, \$1,255.26. Heidelberg, Taxables, 186; Real estate valuation, \$569,088; County assessment, \$60,034; County tax, \$1320.05; State tax, \$5,691.32. Lower Macungie, Taxables, 1076; Real estate valuation \$1,360,906; County assessment, \$1,450,106; County tax, \$3,190.24; State tax, \$599.46. Lower Milford, Taxables, 507; Real estate valuation, 701,594; County assessment, \$736,480; County tax, \$1,620.25; State tax, \$651.81. Lowhill, Taxables, 256; Real estate valuation, \$315,307; County assessment, \$325,917; County tax, \$717.02; State tax, \$206.58. Lynn, Taxables, 686; Real estate valuation, \$1,131,860; County assessment, \$1,177,212; County tax, \$2,589.85; State tax, \$587.61. North Whitehall, Taxables, 1,165; Real estate valuation, \$1,250,561; County assessment, \$1,335,721; County tax, \$2,938.59; State tax, \$672.10. Salisbury, Taxables, 1789; Real estate valuation, \$1,776,864; County assessment, \$1,898,819; County tax, 1,177.10 dollars; State tax, 582.96 dollars. South Whitehall, Taxables, 820; Real estate valuation, 1,159,755 dollars; County assessment 1,506,955 dollars; County tax, 2,315.30; State tax, 780.97 dollars. Upper Macungie, Taxables, 756 Keal ectae valuation, 1,168,864 dollars; County assessment, 1,216,904 dollars; County tax, 2,677.18 dollars; State tax, 160.49 dollars. Upper Milford, Taxables 1042; Real estate valuation, 1,505,307 dollars; County assessment, 1,083,274 dollars; County tax, 2,383.20 dollars; State tax, \$45.77 dollars. Upper Saucon, Taxaples, 1024; Real estate valuation, 1,140,010 dollars; County assessment, 1,233,775 dollars; County tax, 2,714.31 dollars; State tax, 967.67 dollars. Washington, Taxables, 1,041; Real estate valuation, \$25,025 dollars; County assessment, \$96,396 dollars; County tax, 1,972.07 dollars; State tax, \$67.72 dollars. Weisenberg, Taxables, 492; Real estate valuation, 591,535 dollars; County assessment, 607,048 dollars; County tax, 1,335.50 dollars; State tax, 349.39 dollars. Whitehall, Taxables 2,616; Real estate valuation, 3,398,310 dollars. County assessment, 3,512,635 dollars; County tax, 7,728.02 dollars; State tax, \$57.14 dollars.

Total valuation, Taxables, 31,625; Real estate, 41,735,91 dollars; County assessment, 46,233,726 dollars; County tax, 101,714.12 dollars; State tax, 31,767.96 dollars; Cleared land, 171,957 acres; Timber land, 18,175 acres. Co. debt none.

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